

AN APALLING LOSS OF THOUSANDS OF SOULS

Last Approximate Report from New York Gives Total Loss At this Figure

HUNDREDS OF BODIES FOUND
Catastrophe which Befell Excursionists Yesterday worst in History.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY DISPATCH:

New York, N. Y., June 16.—More than five hundred bodies have been recovered as a result of the burning of the steamer, General Slocum, yesterday. At noon, according to the best obtainable information, about 450 persons are reported missing. The coroner's office, the chief of the fire department and the police agree that the estimate total loss of life will closely approximate one thousand.

New York, June 16.—More than 600 persons, mostly women and children, were burned or drowned Wednesday in East river by the burning of the three-deck excursion steamer General Slocum.

Flag be-decked and loaded with joyous members of St. Mark's German Lutheran Sunday school, bent on a picnic at Locust Grove on Long Island sound, the big steamer left its wharf at 9 o'clock. In an hour a fire started in a lunch room from the over-turning of a pot of grease. The flames spread rapidly, driving the 873 passengers, some say 1,500, to the rear end of the boat.

The steamer was still in sight of New York city and was about to enter the sound.

Hundreds jumped to the water and many of these drowned. Many scores were burned with the ship, while a few were taken off by tugs.

Under forced draught the burning vessel was run ashore, leaving a trail of dead and dying bodies behind. The hurricane deck fell, adding to the horror of the catastrophe. In little more than two hours after the fire started the hold of the steamer burned to the water, rested on the sand with its maw full of charred bodies. Hundreds of other bodies lay on the beach, while hospitals were crowded with injured and dying.

HUNDREDS OF BODIES
HAVE BEEN RECOVERED.

Approximately 500 bodies have been recovered and are now being tagged at the morgues of Bellevue hospital and Harlem. Divers were still busy at a late hour taking bodies from the hold of the vessel, which they say is choked with the remains of human beings, while the bodies of scores who leaped or were thrown into the river have not been recovered.

Great preparations had been made for the seventh annual excursion of the Sunday school of St. Mark's German Lutheran church, the congregation of which is drawn from the dense population of the lower East and West sides, and the General Slocum had been chartered to carry the excursionists to Locust Grove.

It is variously estimated that there were between 1,500 and 2,500 persons on board the General Slocum when she left the pier at Third street, East river, though the Knickerbocker Steamship Co., which owns the Slocum, officially states that the number of passengers was 873, that being one-third of the vessel's capacity. It is thought, however, that there were on board several hundred children in arms, for whom fares are not usually charged.

The scene on the decks of the steamer as she proceeded up the East river was one of merrymaking. The mass of flags fluttered in the June breezes, the bands were playing, and the children were singing, dancing and waving handkerchiefs and flags in answer to the salutations of those on shore or from passing steamers. At the extreme Eastern end of Randall's Island, off One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, there is a stretch of water known as the Sunken Meadows. At this point, just as crowds were watching the gaily decorated steamer from the shore, the General Slocum took fire.

HIGH WIND FANNED
FLAMES INTO FURY.

As the vessel was built in 1891, the well-seasoned wood of which she was almost entirely built, was soon a mass of flame. The headway of the vessel

and a high wind fanned the flames into fury. Efforts were at once directed to subduing the fire, but they were futile. The blaze spread aft with avidity. Captain Van Schaick, in the pilot-house, had been informed of the outbreak of the fire and realizing the danger to the hundreds of excursionists, decided to send the vessel to shore at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street. At this point there are a number of lumber yards and several huge oil tanks and the captain was warned that to attempt to land at this point would endanger the property and perhaps further imperil the scores of people who had already been frightened into a state of almost uncontrollable excitement.

Changing the steamer's course slightly, he headed for North Brother Island, half a mile away, near the entrance to the Sound. By this time the flames were rushing from the forward part of the ship aft.

The great open decks, built for excursionists, with little obstruction from bow to stern, offered a clear sweep for the fire. As the Slocum dashed forward the flames caught stanchion and cabin woodwork, eating and tearing their way across the vessel.

The race to North Brother Island was horribly dramatic. It was made while the flames, fanned to a fury by the strong head wind, were consuming hundreds of persons, old and young.

The excursionists, but a few moments before in the enjoyment of an ideal summer's day on the water, were driven to the after part of the steamer to escape the heat, flames and smoke that were constantly increasing. Policemen and deckhands aboard the boat struggled hard to quiet the panic, but their efforts were in vain. The wild disorder increased as frantic mothers sought to find their children.

The whistle was blowing for assistance and a number of harbor craft answered the call. Before any of the boats could reach the burning steamer, however, women and children began to jump overboard. The current was strong, and there were many whirlpools in the channel. The boats that always abound in the vicinity picked up many persons from the water, but many sank to death.

CUT OFF ESCAPE FROM
THE HURRICANE DECK.

The first sweep of the flames cut off the escape from the hurricane deck of the Slocum, where a great many of the women and children were crowded together and soon burned away the light wooden uprights, which came down with a crash on those below. It is thought that most of those on the hurricane deck were burned.

As the fire increased the struggle to gain a point of vantage at the stern became frightful. Women and children crowded against the after rail until it gave way, and hundreds were pushed off into the river. After this there was a steady stream of persons who jumped or were thrown into the water.

Mothers and children became separated and frantically sought each other, while in several cases fathers and mothers, gathering their children together, jumped with them into the water. Little children holding each other by the hands, jumped together and were afterward found clasped in each other's arms.

It is alleged that men fought with women to escape, resulting in the trampling under foot of scores of children.

In the wake of the Slocum as she hurried up stream was a line of little black spots, marking the heads and bodies of those who had sought to escape the roaring furnace on the ship by throwing themselves overboard.

At no time was there any opportunity to lower life boats or get out more than a few life preservers from under the seats, so rapidly did the flames spread.

THE LIFE PRESERVERS
COULD NOT BE UTILIZED.

It is alleged that the life preservers were too securely fastened to their holdings to be available and stories are told of frantic efforts made by strong men to cut them loose. Some say that if they could have been torn down they were too high up for the children to reach, while one man says he took life preservers from under a seat where they were kept.

Many say time was so short and excitement so great that lifeboats and life preservers were forgotten or were not manipulated properly by the frenzied passengers. Captain Schaick

says that he immediately rang the bells for getting out the fire apparatus. According to several statements no attempt was made to lower boats or life rafts. It is said that none could be lowered at the speed taken by the steamer and that hastening to shore was thought the better tactic.

Through all the wild panic of that grim race with death, during all that inferno, with fire and smoke surrounding them, officers and men of the doomed boat remained at their posts, but they were powerless to avert the catastrophe.

The Slocum got within fifty feet of the northwest point of North Brother Island and there stopped in shallow water. It was just before she beached that the hurricane deck, the supports of which had burned away, fell with its load of women and children, adding to the panic and horror of those on the deck below.

Very soon after parts of the second and third decks also caved in. Just before this happened the tug Walter Tracy had been lashed to the Slocum. Many passengers were taken off the Slocum by the Tracy, which remained by the steamer until the tug's pilot-house took fire.

CARRIED AWAY BY THE
CURRENT AND DROWNED.

The point where the Slocum beached was just off the Scarlet fever ward on North Brother Island. The patients, who had been outside watching the approach of the burning steamer, were ordered indoors and the physicians on the island hastened to the assistance of those who were coming ashore through the shallow water. Many of those who leaped from the Slocum were carried away by the current, even after she was beached, and were drowned.

The scene on North Brother Island, as described by the rescuers, was a pitiful one. Body after body was washed ashore or brought in by boats and added to the long row on the beach. Fifty-three persons died there while the doctors were attending them.

As the bodies of the living and the dead were taken out of the water, those alive were taken to ships on the island or sent across the river to hospitals in Manhattan. Ambulances from almost all the hospitals in New York city and every other sort of conveyance which could be found were put into service.

For hours bodies of burned and drowned persons drifted ashore on the island and between One Hundred and Thirtieth street and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street in Manhattan. Some came ashore still alive. Many of these died.

Rows of bodies were stretched along the beach, and hysterical women and frantic men went along looking at one after another, searching for relatives and friends. Women with disfigured faces, their clothing partly stripped from them, were carried to the emergency hospital, crying for children who had been torn from them in the mad rush when the boat took fire.

Meanwhile, the Slocum burned to the water's edge. At 12:25 o'clock, two hours and twenty-five minutes after the fire was first discovered, she sank. It is thought there were then nearly 100 charred bodies on the decks. Just after the steamer sank the water near by was black with bodies.

The tug Fidelity picked up 88 charred bodies in Hunt's Cove off Ricker's Island and carried them into the sound. None of these bodies, it is thought, can ever be identified.

Heads, legs and arms are burned off and not a shred of clothing is left on any of them.

CHARRED BODIES STICK
TO A BIG HATCHWAY.

What looked like a big hatchway on which were five or six charred bodies, was found floating in the cove at Hunt's Point and towed carefully alongside the Fidelity. The wood was badly charred and the bodies seemed to stick to it. The policemen and the crew of the Fidelity were unable to release the bodies without further mutilating them, so the hatchway with the bodies on it was hoisted to the deck of the Fidelity.

Several tugs and a swarm of row-boats manned by willing hands, approached as near the blazing vessel as was possible and rescued scores of people from a terrible death. The fire had possession of the boat from stern to stern by the time she was off One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street. The fireboat Zephyr Mills was summoned from its moorings at East Ninety-ninth street and was soon on the scene, its crew lending valuable aid in saving life.

Few of those saved by small boats had life preservers.

At night a surging crowd was held back by police lines formed about the city morgue at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street. The crowd began to gather as soon as it became rumored about the city that the dead would be brought to Manhattan from North Brother Island and other places where at first the dead had been taken. When the Massasoit came to dock with 85 dead, the work of removing the bodies from the steamer proceeded slowly until no more room was found inside the morgue and the blackened and distorted bodies were placed on the floor there.

When finally the morgue authorities allowed the crowd to enter the morgue, a scene ensued which was harrowing in the extreme. In some cases first identifications were found to have been erroneous, men laying claim to bodies they afterwards discovered were not those of their relatives.

CLASH BETWEEN CROWD
AND POLICE ON A PIER.

At the entrance to the charities pier at East Twenty-eighth street, the crowd tried to push past the police

and a riot resulted. At the height of the trouble a man who had learned that his wife was among the charred dead tried to stab himself.

Inside the pier the bodies are ranged in three rows, the entire length of the pier, about 150 feet.

St. Mark's Lutheran church contained in its membership nearly all those Germans of the protestant faith within a radius of ten blocks. The excursion was the event of the year for scores of well-to-do German families and had been looked forward to for many months. Family parties of ten or more had been made up, including in many cases the old grandfather, the mother and children of all ages with a sprinkling of men.

A bureau of information was opened in the church shortly after the catastrophe and there has been a constant stream of agonized men, women and children climbing the steps to ask for news of their relatives or friends. As soon as news is received as to survivors or victims, it is posted outside and the information soon spread throughout the neighborhood.

The wife and daughter of Dr. Haas, pastor of the church, are among the identified dead. Dr. Haas is among the rescued.

Captain Van Schaick, his two pilots, Edward Van Wart and E. M. Weaver, and the members of the crew of the burned steamer are under arrest, and an investigation will follow.

All of them had been overboard and were suffering from exposure, and in some cases, from burns.

Coroner Berry had them all sent to Lebanon hospital with the exception of Pilot Van Wart, who is paroled.

STATEMENT OF THE CORONER.

Fire Started in Storeroom in Forward Part of Boat.

New York, June 16.—After questioning all the witnesses, including Captain Van Schaick and five of his crew, who appeared before him in the Alexander avenue station, Coroner Berry made the following statement:

"From all the evidence which has been produced before me, I am of the opinion that the fire started in the storeroom on the starboard side of the boat forward. There was stored in the room, oils, paints, old rope, campstools, lumber and other material of a highly inflammable nature. This material was such as any ship is compelled to carry and so far as its presence is concerned, I do not know that the ship's owners are guilty of neglect."

The coroner says the fire alarm was sounded; hose was manned but there was no water. The panic foiled efforts of the crew to work the fire apparatus.

The coroner says the owners will not be exonerated unless the fire is proven to have been from combustion.

Immigration Society Organized.

St. Paul, June 16.—The lasting benefits to accrue from the Minnesota immigration convention were manifested during the second and final day of the convention. Among other results was the organization of the State Immigration society, and a proposal, formally adopted, in favor of a bureau of immigration to be established by the state. Several notable addresses were made.

WISCONSIN GRAND ARMY MEN.

Annual Encampment of the Veterans Being Held at Madison.

Madison, Wis., June 16.—The annual encampment of the Wisconsin department, G. A. R., opened Wednesday with a good attendance from all parts of the state. The address of Commander J. P. Rundle was the feature of the first session. The reports showed that there were 248 posts and 8,903 members in good standing. La Crosse was selected for next year's gathering.

LOUISVILLE WINS WITH A SONG.

Captures Confederate Veteran Convention for Next Year.

Nashville, Tenn., June 16.—Miss Mary K. Ewell of Norfolk, Va., maid of honor for the South, by her singing of "My Old Kentucky Home," won for Louisville the reunion next year of the United Confederate Veterans. It was after the old veterans had chosen Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee as commander-in-chief and had listened to a stirring speech by Colonel Bennett H. Young extolling the beauties and hospitality of Louisville, that Miss Ewell thrilled the great crowd that filled the tabernacle. The last note of the song had barely left her lips when the convention went wild with shouts of "Louisville," "Louisville." Seconding speeches were unnecessary. The choice of the veterans was unanimous. The date will be determined later.

JUBILEE OF CORNELL COLLEGE.

Secretary Shaw and Governors Van Sant and Cummins Speak.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 16.—At the semi-centennial jubilee of Cornell college at Mount Vernon Wednesday Secretary Shaw read a letter from President Roosevelt, congratulating the college on its work. Secretary Shaw spoke on the mission of smaller colleges and Governor Van Sant of Minnesota and Governor Cummins of Iowa made congratulatory addresses. A college dinner was served to 500 official guests and friends. Tablets were unveiled and a number of gifts were made, swelling the college assets to within \$70,000 of a million dollar endowment. President Storms of Ames spoke at the laying of the cornerstone of the Carnegie library. In the evening Rev. Charles Little of Evanston delivered the jubilee oration.

JAPS LOSE IN A FIERCE BATTLE

Two Transports Sunk by Russian Squadron and Casualties Will be Heavy.

ANOTHER LAND ENGAGEMENT
Russian Loss is 500 Men 300 Prisoners—Japs Lose One Thousand

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY DISPATCH:

Tokio, June 16.—Transports Hitachi and Sado were sunk by the Russian Vladivostok squadron. The details of the destruction and full extent of casualties are not known, but the loss of life will be heavy as only five hundred men are known to have escaped.

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Tokio, June 16.—In fight reported to have taken place at Telissu on the railroad about eighty miles north of Port Arthur, the Russians lost five hundred men killed, three hundred prisoners and fourteen guns. Casualties on the Japanese side are estimated at one thousand men killed and wounded.

London, June 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from Tokio, dated June 15, says news has been received there, but has not yet been officially published, of a great Japanese victory near Fuchow on the railway seventy miles north of Port Arthur. The Russians, it is added, were overwhelmed, lost 1,000 men, left all their guns on the field and retreated in disorder.

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Tokio cables the same news, adding that Russians to the number of 7,000 men are now in full flight toward Tshichaiao and Kaichow.

RUSSIAN SHIPS SUNK

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON SAID
TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED
BY THE JAPS.

London, June 16.—Dispatches to the London morning papers from Tokio and Shanghai give energy and variety to the reports concerning Vice Admiral Skrydloff's daring raid. They say that his fleet bombarded Iki island in the straits of Korea; that the fleet had been destroyed; that it escaped to the eastward, etc.

These reports, though none of them is confirmed, give evidence of the lively anxiety existing in Japan, such as few previous incidents in the war have created.

The account of the alleged great battle near Fuchow, seventy miles north of Port Arthur, appears to be an exaggerated version of the operations at Vafangow, which is close to Fuchow.

A Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, referring to this engagement, says the report is entirely without confirmation.

The correspondent of the Standard at Tokio says that, according to trustworthy calculation, the cost of the war to Japan has been wonderfully small and that no further loan will be needed until April, 1905.

RUSSIANS SCORE A SUCCESS.

Destroy Three Squadrons of Cavalry and Capture Sixty Japs.

London, June 16.—The correspondent of the Central News at Liaoyang telegraphed Wednesday as follows:

"The fighting at Vafangow was renewed today and is still proceeding. There are persistent rumors that the Russians were partly successful, destroying three squadrons of cavalry and making prisoners sixty men. The Russian casualties in the fighting yesterday were 311 men killed or wounded. The Japanese casualties are not known."

"Later a section of Russian cavalry, marching in the direction of Tanchow, discovered on its right flank a great force of Japanese cavalry. An engagement ensued, and fighting is proceeding all along the line, the Japanese having obtained reinforcements from Vafangow, consisting of three infantry divisions with artillery and cavalry."

ATTACKED JAP TRANSPORTS.

Vladivostok Squadron in Battle Off Iki Island.

Tokio, June 16.—The Vladivostok squadron evidently attacked the Japanese transports Hitachi and Sado Wednesday off Iki Island. Details of

the attack have not been received. A Japanese fleet is pursuing the Russian squadron.

PAYNE IS INDISPOSED

CHAIRMAN OF REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE UNABLE TO ATTEND MEETING.

Chicago, June 16.—Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, chairman of the Republican national committee, who has been in Chicago several days taking active part in the preliminary work of the coming Republican national convention, became sick Wednesday and was unable to attend a meeting of the national committee at which he had expected to preside. While Mr. Payne's condition is not such as to cause alarm, a doctor was called. Mr. Payne, although weak, was able to be about. It will probably be several days, however, before he will attend the national committee meetings, which will be presided over by Senator Scott of West Virginia.

Mr. Payne's illness was said to be due to a distressed stomach. Mr. Payne had not been in the best of condition recently but was showing considerable improvement until he arrived in Chicago and took up the duties connected with the national committee and convention. He spent days receiving callers and this exertion may have led to his indisposition.

News of Mr. Payne's illness spread rapidly, but when his colleagues in the national committee found his condition was not serious they went to attend the committee meeting.

Mrs. Payne is in Milwaukee. A telegram was sent to her to offset the report that had been in circulation that his condition was serious. It is not thought she will come to Chicago.

HEARING FOR MOYER

COLORADO LABOR LEADERS TO
APPEAR IN FEDERAL COURT
AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 16.—United States Circuit Judge A. M. Thayer, sitting in chambers, has granted a writ of habeas corpus to have Charles P. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, brought before him on July 5. The writ is directed against Governor J. H. Peabody of Colorado, Adjutant General Bell and Captain Bulkley Wells. The three have been cited to appear with Moyer and show cause why Moyer is being restrained from his liberty by being confined in a stockade or better known as the "bull-pen" at Telluride, Colo.

Denver, June 16.—Governor Peabody has issued an order declaring martial law in San Miguel county at an end, directing the release of troops from duty and instructing Captain Bulkley Wells, in command of the troops, to turn over to the civil authorities President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, now a prisoner in the bullpen at Telluride.

CONDITIONS NOW NORMAL.

General Bell Says Business of All Kinds Is Active at Cripple Creek.

Denver, June 16.—"The mines in the Cripple Creek district are opening, business of all kinds is resuming, conditions are normal and more men will be at work within the next three months than ever before in the history of the camp," said General Sherman M. Bell, who was in Denver to attend a meeting of the military board.

"The mine owners and business men will see that affairs continue as they are at the present time. There will be no deportations from now on as we made a clean sweep of the undesirable characters. Those now being held are charged with crimes and will be prosecuted."

"According to reports I have received," Governor Peabody said, "it will not be necessary, in all probability, to keep the troops in the field very much longer. No more trouble is expected."

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VOLUME 4, NO. 12.

BRAINERD, MINN., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1904

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For hours bodies of burned and drowned persons drifted ashore on the island and between One Hundred and Thirtieth street and One Hundred and Thirtieth street in Manhattan. Some came ashore still alive. Many of these died.

Rows of bodies were stretched along the beach, and hysterical women and frantic men went along looking at one after another, searching for relatives and friends. Women with disfigured faces, their clothing partly stripped from them, were carried to the emergency hospital, crying for children who had been torn from them in the mad rush when the boat took fire.

Meanwhile, the Slocum burned to the water's edge. At 12:25 o'clock, two hours and twenty-five minutes after the fire was first discovered, she sank. It is thought there were then nearly 100 charred bodies on the decks. Just after the steamer sank the water near by was black with bodies.

The tug Fidelity picked up 88 charred bodies in Hunt's Cove off Ricker's island and carried them into the sound. None of these bodies, it is thought, can ever be identified.

Heads, legs and arms are burned off and not a shred of clothing is left on any of them.

CHARRED BODIES STICK
TO A BIG HATCHWAY.

What looked like a big hatchway on which were five or six charred bodies, was found floating in the cove at Hunt's Point and towed carefully alongside the Fidelity. The wood was badly charred and the bodies seemed to stick to it. The policemen and the crew of the Fidelity were unable to release the bodies without further mutilating them, so the hatchway with the bodies on it was hoisted to the deck of the Fidelity.

Several tugs and a swarm of row-boats manned by willing hands, approached as near the blazing vessel as was possible and rescued scores of people from a terrible death. The fire had possession of the boat from stem to stern by the time she was off One Hundred and Thirtieth street. The fireboat Zephyr Mills was summoned from its moorings at East Ninety-ninth street and was soon on the scene, its crew lending valuable aid in saving life.

Few of those saved by small boats had life preservers.

At night a surging crowd was held back by police lines formed about the city morgue at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street. The crowd began to gather as soon as it became rumored about the city that the dead would be brought to Manhattan from North Brother Island and other places where at first the dead had been taken. When the Massasoit came to dock with 55 dead, the work of removing the bodies from the steamer proceeded slowly until no more room was found inside the morgue and the autopsy room was cleared and the blackened and distorted bodies were placed on the floor there.

When finally the morgue authorities allowed the crowd to enter the morgue, a scene ensued which was harrowing in the extreme. In some cases first identifications were found to have been erroneous, men laying claim to bodies they afterwards discovered were not those of their relatives.

CLASH BETWEEN CROWD
AND POLICE ON A PIER.

At the entrance to the charities pier at East Twenty-eighth street, the crowd tried to push past the police

and a riot resulted. At the height of the trouble a man who had learned that his wife was among the charred dead tried to stab himself.

Inside the pier the bodies are ranged in three rows, the entire length of the pier, about 150 feet.

St. Mark's Lutheran church, contained in its membership nearly all those Germans of the protestant faith within a radius of ten blocks. The excursion was the event of the year for scores of well-to-do German families and had been looked forward to for many months. Family parties of ten or more had been made up, including in many cases the old grandfather, the mother and children of all ages with a sprinkling of men.

A bureau of information was opened in the church shortly after the catastrophe and there has been a constant stream of agonized men, women and children climbing the steps to ask for news of their relatives or friends. As soon as news is received as to survivors or victims, it is posted outside and the information soon spread throughout the neighborhood.

The wife and daughter of Dr. Haas, pastor of the church, are among the identified dead. Dr. Haas is among the rescued.

Captain Van Schaick, his two pilots, Edward Van Wart and E. M. Weaver, and the members of the crew of the burned steamer are under arrest, and an investigation will follow.

All of them had been overboard and were suffering from exposure, and in some cases, from burns.

Coroner Berry had them all sent to Lebanon hospital with the exception of Pilot Van Wart, who is paroled.

STATEMENT OF THE CORONER.

Fire Started in Storeroom in Forward Part of Boat.

New York, June 16.—After questioning all the witnesses, including Captain Van Schaick and five of his crew, who appeared before him in the Alexander avenue station, Coroner Berry made the following statement:

"From all the evidence which has been produced before me, I am of the opinion that the fire started in the storeroom on the starboard side of the boat forward. There was stored in the room, oils, paints, old rope, campstools, lumber and other material of a highly inflammable nature. This material was such as any ship is compelled to carry and so far as its presence is concerned, I do not know that the ship's owners are guilty of neglect."

The coroner says the fire alarm was sounded; hose was manned but there was no water. The panic foiled efforts of the crew to work the fire apparatus.

The coroner says the owners will not be exonerated unless the fire is proven to have been from combustion.

Immigration Society Organized.

St. Paul, June 16.—The lasting benefits to accrue from the Minnesota immigration convention were manifested during the second and final day of the convention. Among other results was the organization of the State Immigration society, and a proposal, formally adopted, in favor of a bureau of immigration to be established by the state. Several notable addresses were made.

WISCONSIN GRAND ARMY MEN.

Annual Encampment of the Veterans Being Held at Madison.

Madison, Wis., June 16.—The annual encampment of the Wisconsin department, G. A. R., opened Wednesday with a good attendance from all parts of the state. The address of Commander J. P. Rundle was the feature of the first session. The reports showed that there were 248 posts and 8,903 members in good standing.

La Crosse was selected for next year's gathering.

LOUISVILLE WINS WITH A SONG.

Captures Confederate Veteran Convention for Next Year.

Nashville, Tenn., June 16.—Miss Mary K. Ewell of Norfolk, Va., maid of honor for the South, by her singing of "My Old Kentucky Home," won for Louisville the reunion next year of the United Confederate Veterans. It was after the old veterans had chosen Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee as commander-in-chief and had listened to a stirring speech by Colonel Bennett H. Young extolling the beauties and hospitality of Louisville, that Miss Ewell thrilled the great crowd that filled the tabernacle. The last note of the song had barely left her lips when the convention went wild with shouts of "Louisville," "Louisville." Seconding speeches were unnecessary. The choice of the veterans was unanimous. The date will be determined later.

JUBILEE OF CORNELL COLLEGE.

Secretary Shaw and Governors Van Sant and Cummins Speak.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 16.—At the semi-centennial jubilee of Cornell college at Mount Vernon Wednesday Secretary Shaw read a letter from President Roosevelt, congratulating the college on its work. Secretary Shaw spoke on the mission of smaller colleges and Governor Van Sant of Minnesota and Governor Cummins of Iowa made congratulatory addresses. A college dinner was served to 500 official guests and friends. Tablets were unveiled and a number of gifts were made, swelling the college assets to within \$70,000 of a million dollar endowment. President Storms of Ames spoke at the laying of the cornerstone of the Carnegie library. In the evening Rev. Charles Little of Evanston delivered the jubilee oration.

JAPS LOSE IN A FIERCE BATTLE

Two Transports Sunk by Russian Squadron and Casualties Will be Heavy.

ANOTHER LAND ENGAGEMENT
Russian Loss is 500 Men 300 Prisoners—Japs Lose One Thousand

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY DISPATCH:

Tokio, June 16.—Transports Hitachi and Sado were sunk by the Russian Vladivostok squadron. The details of the destruction and full extent of casualties are not known, but the loss of life will be heavy as only five hundred men are known to have escaped.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY DISPATCH:

Tokio, June 16.—In fight reported to have taken place at Telissu on the railroad about eighty miles north of Port Arthur, the Russians lost five hundred men killed, three hundred prisoners and fourteen guns. Casualties on the Japanese side are estimated at one thousand men killed and wounded.

London, June 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from Tokio, dated June 15, says news has been received there, but has not yet been officially published, of a great Japanese victory near Fuchow on the railway seventy miles north of Port Arthur. The Russians, it is added, were overwhelmed, lost 1,000 men, left all their guns on the field and retreated in disorder.

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Tokio cables the same news, adding that Russians to the number of 7,000 men are now in full flight toward Tshichaino and Kalchow.

RUSSIAN SHIPS SUNK

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON SAID
TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED
BY THE JAPS.

London, June 16.—Dispatches to the London morning papers from Tokio and Shanghai give energy and variety to the reports concerning Vice Admiral Skrydloff's daring raid. They say that his fleet bombarded Iki island in the straits of Korea; that the fleet had been destroyed; that it escaped to the eastward, etc.

These reports, though none of them is confirmed, give evidence of the lively anxiety existing in Japan, such as few previous incidents in the war have created.

The account of the alleged great battle near Fuchow, seventy miles north of Port Arthur, appears to be an exaggerated version of the operations at Vafangow, which is close to Fuchow.

A Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, referring to this engagement, says the report is entirely without confirmation.

The correspondent of the Standard at Tokio says that, according to trustworthy calculation, the cost of the war to Japan has been wonderfully small and that no further loan will be needed until April, 1905.

RUSSIANS SCORE A SUCCESS.

Destroy Three Squadrons of Cavalry and Capture Sixty Japs.

London, June 16.—The correspondent of the Central News at Liaoyang telegraphed Wednesday as follows:

"The fighting at Vafangow was renewed today and is still proceeding. There are persistent rumors that the Russians were partly successful, destroying three squadrons of cavalry and making prisoners sixty men. The Russian casualties in the fighting yesterday were 311 men killed or wounded. The Japanese casualties are not known."

"Later a section of Russian cavalry, marching in the direction of Tatanchow, discovered on its right flank a great force of Japanese cavalry. An engagement ensued, and fighting is proceeding all along the line, the Japanese having obtained reinforcements from Vafangow, consisting of three infantry divisions with artillery and cavalry."

ATTACKED JAP TRANSPORTS.

Vladivostok Squadron in Battle Off Iki Island.

Tokio, June 16.—The Vladivostok squadron evidently attacked the Japanese transports Hitachi and Sado Wednesday off Iki island. Details of

the attack have not been received. A Japanese fleet is pursuing the Russian squadron.

PAYNE IS INDISPOSED

CHAIRMAN OF REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE UNABLE
TO ATTEND MEETING.

Chicago, June 16.—Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, chairman of the Republican national committee, who has been in Chicago several days taking active part in the preliminary work of the coming Republican national convention, became sick Wednesday and was unable to attend a meeting of the national committee at which he had expected to preside. While Mr. Payne's condition is not such as to cause alarm, a doctor was called. Mr. Payne, although weak, was able to be about. It will probably be several days however, before he will attend the national committee meetings, which will be presided over by Senator Scott of West Virginia.

Mr. Payne's illness was said to be due to a distressed stomach. Mr. Payne had not been in the best of condition recently but was showing considerable improvement until he arrived in Chicago and took up the duties connected with the national committee and convention. He spent days receiving callers and this exertion may have led to his indisposition.

News of Mr. Payne's illness spread rapidly, but when his colleagues in the national committee found his condition was not serious they went to attend the committee meeting.

Mrs. Payne is in Milwaukee. A telegram was sent to her to offset the report that had been in circulation that his condition was serious. It is not thought she will come to Chicago.

HEARING FOR MOYER

COLORADO LABOR LEADERS TO
APPEAR IN FEDERAL COURT
AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 16.—United States Circuit Judge A. M. Thayer, sitting in chambers, has granted a writ of habeas corpus to have Charles P. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, brought before him on July 5. The writ is directed against Governor J. H. Peabody of Colorado, Adjutant General Bell and Captain Bulkley Wells. The three have been cited to appear with Moyer and show cause why Moyer is being restrained from his liberty by being confined in a stockade or better known as the "bull-pen" at Telluride, Colo.

Denver, June 16.—Governor Peabody has issued an order declaring martial law in San Miguel county at an end, directing the release of troops from duty and instructing Captain Bulkley Wells, in command of the troops, to turn over to the civil authorities President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, now a prisoner in the bullpen at Telluride.

CONDITIONS NOW NORMAL.

General Bell Says Business of All Kinds Is Active at Cripple Creek.

Denver, June 16.—"The mines in the Cripple Creek district are opening, business of all kinds is resuming, conditions are normal and more men will be at work within the next three months than ever before in the history of the camp," said General Sherman M. Bell, who was in Denver to attend a meeting of the military board.

"The mine owners and business men will see that affairs continue as they are at the present time. There will be no deportations from now on as we made a clean sweep of the undesirable characters. Those now being held are charged with crimes and will be prosecuted."

"According to reports I have received," Governor Peabody said, "it will not be necessary, in all probability, to keep the troops in the field very much longer. No more trouble is expected."

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

BY INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

E. O. GRIFFITH, City Editor.

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One Week.....Ten Cents
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THE democrats of Hennepin sorely humiliated John Lind at their recent convention. Since Lind joined the democratic party he has been their leader in state and county matters, but he couldn't swallow Hearst and so they shelved him.

THE burying of the excursion steamer in New York yesterday and the loss of 900 lives is one of the most terrible disasters of the kind known in America if not in the civilized world. In 1890 a similar tragedy occurred on Lake Michigan when the Lady Elgin burned and the loss of life was 300.

THE exposure of the tax dodgers is a source of annoyance to the Collins organ in Minneapolis. Dunn's record in matters of taxation while state auditor is one of the strong points in his favor, and among his last official acts was to boost the assessment of the twin city street railway a million and a half dollars.

THE state capital crowd are getting nervous as the time approaches for them to vacate. With the election of R. C. Dunn as governor will come a general cleaning out of the men who have hung onto the public seat for lo these many years. House cleaning is a very good thing, occasionally, and in this instance it will be thorough.

BOB DUNN, candidate for the republic

can nomination of governor, is a union man and one of his most highly treasured possessions is his card in the Typographical Union No. 8. The Minnesota Union Advocate records this interesting fact: "Hon. Robert C. Dunn learned the printing trade on the Globe-Democrat of St. Louis, and one of his most treasured possessions is his membership card in Typographical union No. 8. He is editor and proprietor of the Princeton Union, which paper he established twenty-seven years ago, and he is a practical and expert printer. Owing to his knowledge of the printing business he was able as a member of the state printing commission to save the state over \$50,000 a year. He is a big-hearted, brainy, blunt-spoken man, and every printer in the state has a good word for Bob Dunn."

J. D. JONES RESIGNS.

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Mr. Buckman regrets very much this step on the part of Mr. Jones, as when he tendered him the appointment about a year ago that gentleman was loth to accept it, on account of leaving his law practice and because he felt that the state of his health was such that he would not be able to perform the duties of the office in a satisfactory manner.

His appointment was made absolutely on the grounds of personal friendship, as he was secretary of the senate twenty-one years ago when Mr. Buckman was a member of that body, and that friendship, then formed has continued ever since. Mr. Jones in the senate and by close acquaintance was impressed by his fine ability. Much as he regrets to see Mr. Jones resign he is compelled to yield, realizing that health is paramount to the loss of a faithful servant of the government.

The resignation will not be handed in until sometime in July, and the position will be tendered to M. N. Koll of Douglas county. It is possible that a change will be made and that E. S. Oakley of Wright county, the present receiver, will be made register and Mr. Koll receiver, as Mr. Oakley is a fine attorney and the legal work comes largely before the register.

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Miss Turner, of East Brainerd, returned from the south this afternoon.

A. R. Kenyon came in from Minneapolis this afternoon where he spent Sunday.

Frank Bacon has returned to the city and has taken a position with E. C. Bane.

Attorney Blanchard, of Little Falls, was in the city today for a short time on business.

A. A. White came in from St. Paul this afternoon and left on the M. & I. for Bemidji.

H. I. Cohen and J. N. Nevers returned this afternoon from the immigration convention at St. Paul.

Mrs. T. Mysen and daughter, Miss Jennie Mysen, left this afternoon for Minneapolis for a short visit.

Mrs. W. J. Koop and Mrs. G. H. Murphy left this afternoon for Staples for a brief visit with relatives and friends.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church will meet tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. O. A. Graham corner 5th and Norwood.

Mrs. Root, of Wadena, passed through the city this afternoon en route to Fort Ripley for a visit with the Clute family.

Misses Bird and Mary Bishop returned today from St. Paul where the former has been attending school the past year.

Miss Dorothy Humes, of St. Cloud, passed through the city this afternoon en route to Cass Lake to visit with her father.

Frank Ferrell, the popular N. P. engineer, came in from Parkerville this afternoon where he has been spending a few days fishing.

Mrs. E. E. Phillips, of Binghamton, N. Y., has arrived in the city and will be a guest for some time with her daughters, the Misses Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Polinski left this afternoon for Browerville after a visit in the city with Mr. and Mrs. J. Olson and Mr. and Mrs. William Bush.

The Women's Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. W. J. Smith, 46, Bluff Ave., Friday afternoon. All are welcome.

I. U. White was called to Detroit, Minn., yesterday by an insurance company to be one of the adjusters of the loss by fire on the big hotel in that city.

Prof. Graham received word this morning from A. J. Sovereign asking him to go to Staples to take charge of the band during the big Woodman carnival.

In the list of graduates of St. Thomas college from the commercial course appears the name of Ralph Quinn. Mr. Quinn is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Quinn of this city.

Old "Gil," as he is called about the city, was locked up in the city jail night before last and will be sent out of the city. He was becoming unmanageable about the streets again.

Miss Daisy Dean, a daughter of Capt. Dean, of Muskegon, Mich., is in the city visiting with her uncle, I. T. Dean. Miss Dean is a newspaper woman of note, being connected with several Chicago papers as a special writer.

The Minnesota & International has issued a book called "Around Leech Lake." The Minnesota & International is called "The Sportsmen's Route" and the booklet is calculated to enlighten sportsmen as to the sports available around Leech lake.

Considerable curiosity was aroused today when the name of the new block being built by Mrs. S. Koop on Front street was placed. The name of the new block is "Walverman" and many have been interested in knowing just what this name was derived from. The name is made up of one syllable from the first names of three of Mrs. S. Koop's sons, Walter, Vernon and Herman.

Frederick Groves, who is the local agent for the Saturday Evening Post, has made a record selling Posts. He entered the May contest and ranked sixth in point of number of papers sold during the month among all the boys in the United States. When it is considered that the other boys that were ahead of him lived in much larger cities it gives a comparative idea of the hustling abilities of this young gentleman.

New line of wall paper at D. M. Clark & Co.

BRAINERD GETS THE CONVENTION

The Delegation from This City Did Some Hustling at New Ulm Labor Convention.

NEXT MEETING HERE IN 1905

R. Kutz, of This City Second Vice-President—Five Brainerdites on Committees

Brainerd will be the place of meeting of the next convention of the state Federation of Labor. Brainerd carried the day after a warm fight at New Ulm yesterday, there being two other cities in the fight for the convention, Duluth and St. Cloud.

Four of the Brainerd delegation to the convention returned home this morning. They are H. B. Miller, W. H. Bolton, Guy Bye and W. E. Weaver. They report a very large attendance at the big labor meeting and state that it was the most enthusiastic ever held in the state. Brainerd had the honor of being better represented than almost any city in the state, and some of the other places found out also that the union men of this city were made of the right kind of material and when it comes to going into a fight for a convention, found that they were hustlers to the last. The fight for the convention, while not a bitter one, was a strenuous one as both Duluth and St. Cloud had a large following in the convention.

The citizens of New Ulm did themselves proud in the way of entertaining the delegates and compliments were heard on all sides for the excellent manner in which they responded.

Brainerd was not only honored by being selected as the next place of meeting, but one of the Brainerd delegation was chosen as second vice president. His name is R. Kutz and he is a member of the car men's union of this city. He is secretary of the Trades and Labor assembly here and is popular with all laboring classes.

The boys from this city also succeeded in landing several good places on committees. Out of all the delegates present Brainerd is represented by five different men on as many different important committees.

A great many important matters relating to trade unionism came up at this convention and all the Brainerd members of the convention are highly gratified with their trip.

Can't be perfect health without pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

Driven to Desperation.

Living at an out of the way place, remote from civilization, a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident, resulting in burns, cuts, wounds, ulcers, etc. Lay in a supply of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the best on earth. 25c at H. P. Dunn & Co.'s drug store.

Horses and Cows for Sale.

3 sets of double harness, 3 horses, 4 wagons, 3 new milch cows. On time if desired.

1116 A. L. HOFFMAN & CO.

Mothers lose their dread for "that terrible second summer" when they have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house. Nature's specific for bowel complaints of every sort.

Notice.

All Odd Fellows are earnestly requested to meet at I. O. O. F. hall on Sunday June 19, at 2:30 p. m., to attend memorial services at the M. E. church.

FRED ALLISON, N. G.
H. L. PAINE, Rec. Secty.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body; Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A special term of court will be held June 18 for the issuance of naturalization papers. THIS WILL BE THE LAST CHANCE TO GET PAPERS in order to vote this fall. Applicants must bring their first papers.

W. A. M. JOHNSTON,
dwt Clerk

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by H. P. Dunn & Co., druggists.

Notice.

Will sell or trade for good bicycle, chest of engineer's tools. Call at 402, Quincestreet. 1113

He who steals my purse steals trash and the dealer who sells me imitation Rocky Mountain Tea robs his customer of that which enriches him not, but leaves my health poor indeed. 35 cents. H. P. Dunn & Co.

Large line of fine cut glass at D. M. Clark & Co.

'Tisn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

Free Free

Commencing June 1st, 1904

—We will Give—

Cash Trading Stamps

To all buying goods in our Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes and Notion Department

Nothing Like it in Brainerd.

You are invited to call at our store and we will gladly explain the Trading Stamps which we will give with all CASH spent in the departments mentioned.

No Fake Scheme, You Run No Risk.

Beautiful China Free

By Saving these tickets you secure a complete Dinner Set :

FREE

Money refunded if goods are not as represented.

L. J. CALE,

Telephone Call, 75.

Cale Block, Front and Seventh streets.

HOUSES and LOTS

BUSINESS and RESIDENCE LOTS

For Sale in all Parts of the City.

Write **A. A. WHITE,**
St. Paul Minn.

CEMENT AND CONCRETE WORK

Of all Kinds done, Including

Cement Walks, Basement Floors, Etc.

'Phone 90 J 2. **CARLSON & BOWMAN.** 'Phone 153 J 6.

Brainerd Lumber Company

BRAINERD, MINN.

Mills and Yards at Rice Lake, East Brainerd.

We have constantly on hand a complete stock of Lumber, Lath Shingles and Building Material. Short Lumber of all grades, and Low Grade of Dimension and boards at very low prices for Cash.

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N. Geib, of St. Cloud, came in from the south this afternoon on business.

Miss Turner, of East Brainerd, returned from the south this afternoon.

A. R. Kenyon came in from Minneapolis this afternoon where he spent Sunday.

Frank Bacon has returned to the city and has taken a position with E. C. Bane.

Attorney Blanchard, of Little Falls, was in the city today for a short time on business.

A. A. White came in from St. Paul this afternoon and left on the M. & I. for Bemidji.

H. I. Cohen and J. N. Nevers returned this afternoon from the immigration convention at St. Paul.

Mrs. T. Mysen and daughter, Miss Jennie Mysen, left this afternoon for Minneapolis for a short visit.

Mrs. W. J. Koop and Mrs. G. H. Murphy left this afternoon for Staples for a brief visit with relatives and friends.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church will meet tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. O. A. Graham corner 5th and Norwood.

Mrs. Root, of Wadena, passed through the city this afternoon en route to Fort Ripley for a visit with the Clute family.

Misses Bird and Mary Bishop returned today from St. Paul where the former has been attending school the past year.

Miss Dorothy Humes, of St. Cloud, passed through the city this afternoon en route to Cass Lake to visit with her father.

Frank Ferrell, the popular N. P. engineer, came in from Parkerville this afternoon where he has been spending a few days fishing.

Mrs. E. E. Phillips, of Binghamton, N. Y., has arrived in the city and will be a guest for some time with her daughters, the Misses Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Polinski left this afternoon for Browerville after a visit in the city with Mr. and Mrs. J. Olson and Mr. and Mrs. William Bush.

The Women's Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. W. J. Smith, 46, Bluff Ave., Friday afternoon. All are welcome.

I. U. White was called to Detroit, Minn., yesterday by an insurance company to be one of the adjusters of the loss by fire on the big hotel in that city.

Prof. Graham received word this morning from A. J. Sovereign asking him to go to Staples to take charge of the band during the big Woodman carnival.

In the list of graduates of St. Thomas college from the commercial course appears the name of Ralph Quinn. Mr. Quinn is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Quinn of this city.

Old "Gil," as he is called about the city, was locked up in the city jail night before last and will be sent out of the city. He was becoming unmanageable about the streets again.

Miss Daisy Dean, a daughter of Capt. Dean, of Muskegon, Mich., is in the city visiting with her uncle, I. T. Dean. Miss Dean is a newspaper woman of note, being connected with several Chicago papers as a special writer.

The Minnesota & International has issued a book called "Around Leech Lake." The Minnesota & International is called "The Sportsmen's Route" and the booklet is calculated to enlighten sportsmen as to the sports available around Leech lake.

Considerable curiosity was aroused today when the name of the new block being built by Mrs. S. Koop on Front street was placed. The name of the new block is "Walverman" and many have been interested in knowing just what this name was derived from. The name is made up of one syllable from the first names of three of Mrs. S. Koop's sons, Walter, Vernon and Herman.

Frederick Groves, who is the local agent for the Saturday Evening Post, has made a record selling Posts. He entered the May contest and ranked sixth in point of number of papers sold during the month among all the boys in the United States. When it is considered that the other boys that were ahead of him lived in much larger cities it gives a comparative idea of the hustling abilities of this young gentleman.

New line of wall paper at D. M. Clark & Co.

BRAINERD GETS THE CONVENTION

The Delegation from This City Did Some Hustling at New Ulm Labor Convention.

NEXT MEETING HERE IN 1905

R. Kutz, of This City Second Vice-President—Five Brainerdites on Committees

Brainerd will be the place of meeting of the next convention of the state Federation of Labor. Brainerd carried the day after a warm fight at New Ulm yesterday, there being two other cities in the fight for the convention, Duluth and St. Cloud.

Four of the Brainerd delegation to the convention returned home this morning. They are H. B. Miller, W. H. Bolton, Guy Bye and W. E. Weaver. They report a very large attendance at the big labor meeting and state that it was the most enthusiastic ever held in the state. Brainerd had the honor of being better represented than almost any city in the state, and some of the other places found out also that the union men of this city were made of the right kind of material and when it comes to going into a fight for a convention, found that they were hustlers to the last. The fight for the convention, while not a bitter one, was a strenuous one as both Duluth and St. Cloud had a large following in the convention.

The citizens of New Ulm did themselves proud in the way of entertaining the delegates and compliments were heard on all sides for the excellent manner in which they responded.

Brainerd was not only honored by being selected as the next place of meeting, but one of the Brainerd delegation was chosen as second vice president. His name is R. Kutz and he is a member of the car men's union of this city. He is secretary of the Trades and Labor assembly here and is popular with all laboring classes.

The boys from this city also succeeded in landing several good places on committees. Out of all the delegates present Brainerd is represented by five different men on as many different important committees.

A great many important matters relating to trade unionism came up at this convention and all the Brainerd members of the convention are highly gratified with their trip.

Can't be perfect health without pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

Driven to Desperation.

Living at an out of the way place, remote from civilization, a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident, resulting in burns, cuts, wounds, ulcers, etc. Lay in a supply of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the best on earth. 25c at H. P. Dunn & Co.'s drug store.

Horses and Cows for Sale.

3 sets of double harness, 3 horses, 4 wagons, 3 new milch cows. On time if desired.

A. L. HOFFMAN & Co.

Mothers lose their dread for "that terrible second summer" when they have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house. Nature's specific for bowel complaints of every sort.

Notice.

All Odd Fellows are earnestly requested to meet at I. O. O. F. hall on Sunday June 19, at 2:30 p. m., to attend memorial services at the M. E. church.

FRED ALLISON, N. G.
H. L. PAINE, Rec. Secty.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body; Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A special term of court will be held June 18 for the issuance of naturalization papers. THIS WILL BE THE LAST CHANCE TO GET PAPERS in order to vote this fall. Applicants must bring their first papers.

W. A. M. JOHNSTON,
Clerk

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by H. P. Dunn & Co., druggists.

Notice.

Will sell or trade for good bicycle, chest of engineer's tools. Call at 402, Quincestreet.

He who steals my purse steals trash and the dealer who sells me imitation Rocky Mountain Tea robs his customer of that which enriches him not, but leaves my health poor indeed. 35 cents. H. P. Dunn & Co.

Large line of fine cut glass at D. M. Clark & Co.

'Tisn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

Free Free

Commencing June 1st, 1904

—We will Give—

Cash Trading Stamps

To all buying goods in our Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes and Notion Department

Nothing Like it in Brainerd.

You are invited to call at our store and we will gladly explain the Trading Stamps which we will give with all CASH spent in the departments mentioned.

No Fake Scheme, You Run No Risk.

Beautiful China Free

By Saving these tickets you secure a complete Dinner Set :

FREE

Money refunded if goods are not as represented.

L. J. CALE,

Telephone Call, 75.

Cale Block,

Front and Seventh streets.

HOUSES and LOTS

BUSINESS and RESIDENCE LOTS

For Sale in all Parts of the City.

Write **A. A. WHITE,**
St. Paul Minn.

CEMENT AND CONCRETE WORK

Of all Kinds done, Including

Cement Walks, Basement Floors, Etc.

Phone 90 J 2.

CARLSON & BOWMAN.

Phone 153 J 6.

Brainerd Lumber Company

BRAINERD, MINN.

Mills and Yards at Rice Lake, East Brainerd.

We have constantly on hand a complete stock of Lumber, Lath Shingles and Building Material. Short Lumber of all gades, and Low Grade of Dimension and boards at very low psices for Cash.

The paper that contains the NEWS is the

DISPATCH

The Only One in Town!!

We have received from Sam Leopold & Co., Chicago, U. S. A., their Spring and Summer Line of

Made to Measure Clothing Specialties

It is just what you have been looking for, and you ought to come and see it at once. The line consists of samples for

SUMMER CLOTHING
WHITE AND FANCY VESTS
TROUSERS RAIN COATS
SMOKING JACKETS
LOUNGING ROBES
BATH ROBES
ALAPACA COATS
DUCK CLOTHING
DUSTERS.

You have Never Seen Prettier Samples.

Don't forget that we Make to Order

Absolutely Free of Charge

With every order for a full Suit or Overcoat (Full or quarter lined) Selected from our Spring and Summer Line an ELEGANT FANCY VEST selected from any of our Vesting Samples costing not over \$2.50 net or we will allow this amount on a more expensive one. This offer is good for the balance of the season.

BRING YOUR ORDER FOR MADE TO MEASURE CLOTHING TO US

McCarthy & Donahue.

PROGRAM OF BIG PICNIC

The Northern Pacific Employees
Picnic at Bemidjion Next Tuesday
Will be a Hummer

EXCELLENT PROGRAM OF SPORTS

Thousands of Brainerd People will
Go to the Beltrami County
Metropolis that Day

The annual N. P. picnic has now become an event of more than usual magnitude and each year the number that go on the excursions are greatly increased. It is estimated that there will be a larger crowd than ever this year, largely due to the fact that a great many have not had an opportunity of visiting Bemidji.

The different committees now have everything in good shape for the big event and it is anticipated that everything will go off very smoothly.

The following committees have charge of the event:

Transportation—Wm. Van Alstine, A. W. Wheatley, J. P. Anderson, W. J. Strachn, W. W. Murray, D. K. Fullerton.

Executive—W. W. Smyth, T. Toohy, A. J. Halladay, F. A. Dailey, D. Snell, J. Hutchison, E. Westerburg, O. Ovig, Wm. Nelson, D. Cohen, J. Murphy, O. Hagberg, E. Wickstrom.

Grounds and Arrangements—D. Snell, J. Hutchison, F. A. Dailey.

Program and Printing—A. J. Halladay, F. A. Dailey, D. Cohen.

Sports—J. Murphy, W. Nelson, E. Westerburg.

Music—Tim Toohy, F. Garrison, J. McPherson.

Dancing—F. A. Dailey, E. Wickstrom, A. J. Halladay, F. Dickens, H. Hill, E. Campbell.

Marshalls—Wm. Nelson, J. Thayer.

Decorations—O. Ovig.

The president is W. Smyth; treasurer, Tim Toohy; secretary A. J. Halladay.

The following program of sports has been prepared, the names of merchants being those who contributed prizes.

MARRIED LADIES' RACE—50 yds.

First prize—\$5.00 clock, L. A. Martin.

Second prize—\$3.00 opera bag, E. S. Koughton.

Third prize—\$2.00 jardiniere stand, C. M. Patek.

Fourth prize—\$1.00 sugar, C. Lagerquist.

FAT MEN'S RACE—50 yds.

First prize—\$1.50 case breakfast food, Brainerd Grocery Co.

Second prize—\$3.00 shoes, Con O'Brien.

Third prize—\$2.00 shaving outfit, Johnson's Pharmacy.

Fourth prize—\$1.50 sprinkler, F. J. Murphy.

POOR MAN'S RACE—50 yds.

First prize—Load wood, Fisher & Budd.

Second prize—50-lb sack flour, John Larson.

Third prize—\$1.00 coffee, Elg Bros.

Fourth prize—Box cigars, Mike Remmels.

GIRL'S RACE—75 yds., 8 to 12 years.

First prize—\$1.50 parasol, J. F. McGinnis.

Second prize—\$1.50 brooch, A. F. Sorenson.

Third prize—\$1.50 picture, Losey & Dean.

Fourth prize—\$1.00 music, Wm. Graham.

SINGLE MEN—100-yd dash.

First prize—\$7.00 pair of pants, P. M. Zakariassen.

Second prize—\$3.50 hat, J. Carlson.

Third prize—\$3.50 box cigars, Dee Holden.

Fourth prize—\$2.50 knife, D. M. Clark.

BOY'S RACE—75 yds., 8 to 12 years.

First prize—\$1.50 knee pants, J. F. Murphy.

Second prize—\$1.00 stick pin, A. P. Raymond.

Third prize—\$.75 overalls, A. Marks.

Fourth prize—\$.60 box bon bons, W. J. Weddell.

SINGLE LADIES' RACE—75 yds.

First prize—\$3.00 hat, Mrs. Grandelmyer.

Second prize—\$2.00 choice, C. L. Burnett.

Third prize—\$1.50 parasol, L. M. Koop.

Fourth prize—\$1.50 bottle perfume, Skauge Drug Co.

MARRIED MEN'S RACE—100 yds.

First prize—\$7.00 pants, J. Molstad.

Second prize—\$3.50 bedstead, A. Hoffman.

Third prize—100-lb sack flour, J. W. Koop.

Fourth prize—50-lb sack flour, A. Angel.

CHILDREN'S RACE—50 yds., 4 to 8 years.

\$.4000 pail candy divided, Brainerd Grocery Co.

HOP, SKIP AND JUMP.

First prize—box cigars, E. Engstrom.

Second prize—box cigars, E. Engstrom.

Third prize—\$3.00 cigars, Geo. West.

Fourth prize—\$2.00 package, W. T. Larrabee.

SWIMMING RACE.

First prize—\$5.00 cash, 1st National bank.

Second prize—\$3.00 cash, N. P. bank.

Third prize—\$.125 cash, A. J. Drapeau.

PRIZE WALTZ.

First prize—Lady's \$3.50 choice, S. R. Adair; gent's \$3.00 umbrella, McCarthy & Donahue.

Second prize—Lady's \$3.00 work basket, F. Luken; Gent's \$3.00 cigars, J. Imgrund.

THREE-LEGGED RACE—75 yds.

First prize—\$3.00 hat, Kenyon & Co.; \$3.00 Milton goods, W. H. Erb.

Second prize—\$2.50 knife, Slipp & Gruenhagen.

Third prize—\$.250 cigars, R. D. King.

Fourth prize—\$.200 four briar pipe, Brainerd Grocery Co.

SACK RACE—75 yds.

First prize—\$.50 shot gun, White Bros.

Second prize—\$3.00 shoes, A. V. Snyder.

Third prize—\$2.00 shoes, R. F. Walters.

Fourth prize—\$2.00 ham, E. C. Bane.

SMOKING CONTEST—100 yds.

First prize—Box cigars, National hotel.

Second prize—\$3.00 music, W. Davis.

Third prize—\$1.50 picture frame, J. D. McColl.

Fourth prize—\$4.00—8 pipes to be divided with the remainder, Brainerd Grocery Co.

ARE LOOKING

BRAINERD WAY

A. Fitger Brewery Company said

to be Interested in New

Building in the City

ARE TO ESTABLISH DEPOT HERE

Representative was in the City

Yesterday Looking Over the

Ground for the Purpose

It is reported that the A. Fitger

Brewery company will establish a depot

and general warehouse in this city and

they are interested in the erection of a

new building to be put up especially for

their use on Laurel street.

A representative of the company was

in the city yesterday from Duluth and

looked the town over rather thoroughly,

and it is understood partially made

arrangements for a location.

The Only Line With a World's Fair Station.

This refers to the Minneapolis & St.

Louis railroad and means:

1st—The shortest line.

2nd—The most comfortable route.

3rd—Two fine through trains direct to

the gates of the fair.

4th—A saving of about three hours in

time.

5th—You avoid the crowds at the

union depot and on the street cars.

6th—You save money by being landed

just where you want to go.

There are many other reasons but "a

word to the wise is sufficient."

For excursion tickets, berth reservations

and a complete guide to the fair,

free, address A. B. Cutts, G. P. & T. A.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Notice.

Linnemann Bros. have moved their

offices from the Bane block to the store

of L. M. Koop in the Gruenhagen blk. tf

FLAK NEWS.

Peter Nelson who is now working in

Brainerd spent Sunday at Flak.

Miss Annie Nelson, of Brainerd, is

home for a visit.

Miss Pearl Roderick is staying with

Mrs. Grant Tyrrell for a few days.

Miss Scherfenberg spent Tuesday

night at Mr. Dye's.

The new creamery at the Nokay Sieby

was started up on Tuesday last to see

how it was going to work, and from all

reports it run nicely.

SNOWBALL.

\$26.85 TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN \$26.85

World's Fair.

The N. P. Ry. will sell daily, April 25

to Nov. 20, 1904, inclusive round trip

tickets, limited 60 days from date of

sale but not to exceed Dec. 15, 1904,

Brainerd to St. Louis, Mo., at \$26.85.

For further information as to routes etc.,

apply to agents of N. P. Ry. dtwt

D. M. Clark & Co. are agents for the

Ostermoor mattress. Price \$15. tf

Worst of all Experiences.

Can anything be worse than to feel

that every minute will be your last?

Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H.

Newson, Decatur, Ala. "For three years"

she writes, "I endured insufferable pain

from indigestion, stomach and bowel

trouble. Death seemed inevitable when

doctors and all remedies failed. At

length I was induced to try Electric

Bitters and the result was miraculous.

I improved at once and now I'm com-

pletely recovered." For liver, kidney,

stomach and bowel troubles Electric

Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c.

It's guaranteed by H. P. Dunn & Co.,

druggists.

BAD FIRE AT ISLAND LAKE

Large Shingle Mill, Large Number
of Ties and M. & I. Cars are
Burned

ORIGIN OF FIRE IS UNKNOWN

The J. McCarthy Mill is Totally
Destroyed Besides all the
Stock on Hand

There was a bad fire at Island Lake yesterday, which destroyed considerable property belonging to individuals and The Minnesota & International railway company.

The fire is said to have caught in the big J. McCarthy shingle mill and the mill with some thing like 1000 bunches of shingles were burned. The fire spread to a pile of cross ties belonging to the railroad company and these were also totally destroyed. There were about 800 of these ties that burned. The fire also destroyed two box cars and one flat car which were the property of the Minnesota & International Railway company. The loss will reach several thousand dollars. Island Lake is a small spur on the M. & I. between Hackensack and Backus.

Facts You Ought To Know!

1 Season tickets St. Paul or Minneapolis to St. Louis and return \$25.00—

Sixty day ticket \$21.35—Ten day ticket \$19.20.

2 Fair opens about May 1st, and closes December 1st.

3 Five daily trains to Chicago each way making close connections with St. Louis trains.

4 No extra charge to go via Chicago.

5 Tickets good on the Fast Mail and Pioneer Limited electric lighted trains.

6 Full information about rates, routes and accommodations will be cheerfully furnished on application to

W. B. Dixon, N. W. P. A.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY.

St. Paul, Minn.

Celebrated Alaska refrigerators for

sale at D. M. Clark & Co. tf

To St. Louis and Return, \$13.00, via

Northwestern Line.

Coach excursion tickets to St. Louis

and return will be on sale June 13 and

27, good seven days with a rate of \$13.00

from Minneapolis and St. Paul. Choice

of routes via Chicago, Des Moines,

Omaha, St. Joseph or Kansas City. For

time of trains and other information ad-

dress T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., St. Paul,

Minn. 5t15

Subscribe for the Daily Dispatch

TELEGRAPHIC CREVITIES.

The International Women's congress in session at Berlin devoted Wednesday to regular business.

The award of the King of Italy in the Anglo-Brazilian dispute regarding frontiers of British Guiana is in favor of Great Britain.

Advices received from Harbina Springs, Cal., where Jim Jeffries is training, say a successful operation was performed Wednesday on the ailing leg of the champion.

A Fatal Omission.

"I can't for the life of me make out what my wife is driving at in this letter?"

"Of course you can't, old chap. Don't you see that she forgot to add the postscript?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THOUSANDS OF ARMENIANS DIE.

Turks Burn Villages and Kill the Inhabitants.

London, June 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Constantinople says the consular reports confirm the destruction of many Armenian villages in the Sassoun district. The number of killed is estimated to exceed 3,000 persons.

The Story of a Crest.

There is a curious tradition concerning the almost miraculous preservation of the life of the first Earl of Kildare, which explains the origin of the crest used by the Offaly Geraldines. While an infant, so the record runs, he was in the castle of Woodstock when an alarm of fire was raised. In the confusion that ensued the child was forgotten, and on the servants running to search for him the room in which he lay was found in ruins. Soon after a strange voice was heard in one of the towers, and on looking up they saw an ape, which was usually kept chained, carefully holding the child in his arms. The earl afterward, in gratitude for his preservation, adopted a monkey for his crest.—London News.

MINNESOTA & INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CO.

TIME CARD.

Trains arrive at and depart from the Northern Pacific Depot.

EFFECTIVE APRIL 17, 1904.

Daily Except Sunday.

GOING NORTH. P. M. 2:00.....Brainerd.....A. M. 11:35

2:25.....Merrifield.....11:35

2:35.....Hubert.....11:35

2:40.....Smiley.....11:35

2:52.....Pequot.....11:35

2:53.....Jenkins.....10:58

3:11.....Pine River.....10:46

3:20.....Mildred.....10:37

3:32.....Backus.....10:25

3:50.....Hackensack.....10:07

4:22.....Walker.....9:38

4:30.....Bemidji.....9:18

4:39.....Lakeport.....9:07

5:02.....Guthrie.....8:52

5:13.....Nary.....8:42

5:50.....Bemidji.....8:10

6:05.....Mississippi.....7:53

6:10.....Turtle.....7:42

6:20.....Farley.....7:38

6:31.....Trotter.....7:27

6:50.....Blackduck.....7:10

7:05.....Hovey Junction.....6:55

7:11 P. M. Dexterville.....6:49 A. M.

7:30 P. M. Northville.....6:30 A. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

1:40.....Ar. Hovey Jct.....Ar. P. M. 8:30

2:15 P. M. Keliber.....Lv. 2:40

W. H. GEMMELL, Gen. Manager.

SEMI-ANNUAL ROLL CALL

A Very Large Gathering of K. P. Brethern in K. P. Hall Last Evening

SPEECHES IN HONOR OF DEAD

NORTHERN PACIFIC BANK.

WERNER HEMSTEAD, President
J. F. McGINNIS, Vice Pres.
H. D. TREGILWY, Cashier.
J. A. BATCHELDER, Asst. Cashier.

Capital \$25,000. Surplus \$10,000.

General Banking Business
Transacted.
Your Account Solicited.

HOLDEN'S BUTT

Is the popular resort
when looking for....

Choice Wines and Liquors
Fine Imported and
DOMESTIC CIGARS.

Call on

Dee Holden,

Sleeper Block, Front Street

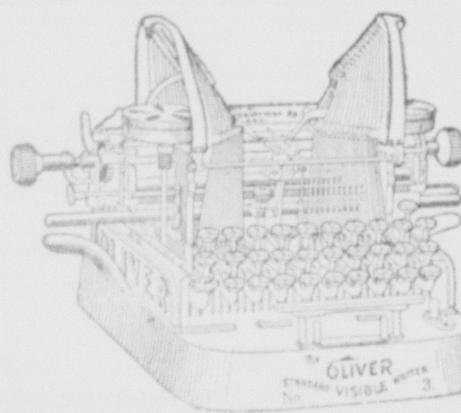
We serve only goods we
can guarantee.

GROVES & NICHOLSON

Physicians and Surgeons,
OFFICE, TOWNE McFADDEN BLDG
512 1/2 Front St. Phone 208.

A. F. Groves, M. D. J. Nicholson, M. D.
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. 1 to 2 p. m.
2:30 to 4:30 p. m. 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

Special attention to
Nose Throat and Ear.
Residence: 224 6TH ST. N. Phone 92.
Residence: O'BRIEN BLOCK. Phone 235.



It took twenty-five years to find out
that typewriters were built
upside down. The

OLIVER TYPEWRITER

is built right-side
up where the writing is in
sight. Don't buy a typewriter on
a worn-out reputation.

Investigate the merits
of the standard
Visible Oliver Typewriter.

The Oliver Typewriter Company,

332 Hennepin Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

EAST HOTEL

and Sample Room N E Brainerd,
Phone 293.

J. KARP, Proprietor.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF BRAINERD, MINN.

G. D. LARSEN, President. F. A. FAHRAR, Cashier.
G. W. HOLLAND, Vice Pres. Geo. H. BROWN, Asst. Cashier.

Capital \$50,000
Surplus \$35,000
Avg Deposits \$600,000

Interest Paid on Time and Savings Deposits

We Solicit Your Banking Business

Merchants Hotel

American and European Plans

Remodeled and Refurnished Throughout. First
Class Service.

GEO. R. KIBBE, Mgr.

EDWARDS-WOOD CO.

(INCORPORATED)
DEALERS IN

Stocks, Grain, Provisions

Main Office: ST. PAUL, MINN.
Branch Office: 202-208 Columbia Block,
Brainerd, Minn. Phone 222.

THE WISCONSIN CASE

CONTEST MAY NOT BE HEARD
BY REPUBLICAN NATIONAL
COMMITTEE.

MAY EXCLUDE DELEGATIONS

SOME OF THE COMMITTEEMEN
FAVOR LETTING COURTS DE-
CIDE THE CASE.

Chicago, June 16.—Preliminary to a
more extended meeting today, when a
number of contests will be heard, the
national Republican convention Tuesday,
the national Republican committee
met Wednesday in the Coliseum.

After deciding that the contests on
delegates at large and district dele-
gates from the various states shall be
heard in executive session, each side
to be given thirty minutes for the pre-
sentation of arguments, the commit-
tee adjourned for the day. The con-
tests will be considered in alphabeti-
cal order.

In the matter of contested dele-
gations interest centered largely in the
fight in Wisconsin where two factions
have elected delegates at large, all in-
structed for Roosevelt. The support-
ers of Governor La Follette have ar-
rived, prepared to present their side
of the controversy.

Those opposed to La Follette, among
whom are Senators Spooner and
Quarles and Representative Babcock,
were also present.

The contest, if it is heard by the
committee at all, may not be taken up
until Friday, but some of the members
are said to have concluded to exclude
both delegations and let the courts de-
termine the rights of the two factions.

Preceding the hearing of contests,
the recommendation of the subcom-
mittee having in charge the seating of
the Porto Rican delegates will be
heard.

T. E. Byrnes of Minneapolis, who is
here with the proxy of Committeeman
T. H. Shevlin, will argue for the seat-
ing of six delegates from the islands.
A subcommittee will report on ques-
tions relating to disfranchisement of
the negro.

In the absence of Chairman Henry C.
Payne, who is ill, Senator N. B.
Scott of West Virginia presided.
Resolutions eulogistic of the late
Senators Hanna and Quay were
adopted.

Federation of Labor Officers.

New Elm, Minn., June 16.—The
State Federation of Labor Wednesday
elected the following officers for the
ensuing year: President, H. L. Dix,
Minneapolis; first vice president, Gar-
field E. Morrison, Mankato; second, R.
C. Kutz, Brainerd; third, Miss Augusta
Soyfried, St. Paul; secretary, W. E.
McEwen, Duluth. Brainerd was
chosen as the next convention city.

Mississippi for Judge Parker.

Jackson, Miss., June 16.—Mississippi
Democrats in state convention Wednes-
day instructed the delegates from Mis-
sissippi to the national convention to
vote as a unit for Judge A. B. Parker.

BASEBALL SCORES.

National League.

At Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 9.
At Boston, 4; Chicago, 3.
At New York, 2; St. Louis, 5.
At Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 0. Sec-
ond game—Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 5.

American League.

At Chicago, 3; Boston, 0.
At Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
At Cleveland, 8; Washington, 0.
At St. Louis, 6; New York, 1.

American Association.

At Louisville, 2; Minneapolis, 3.
At Toledo, 2; Kansas City, 1. Sec-
ond game—Toledo, 3; Kansas City, 2.
At Indianapolis, 3; Milwaukee, 3.
At Columbus, 3; St. Paul, 2. Sec-
ond game—Columbus, 1; St. Paul, 3.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, June 15.—Wheat—July,
93 1/2c; Sept., 89 1/2c; Dec.,
79 1/2c. On track—No. 1 hard, 95 1/2c;
No. 1 Northern, 94 1/2c; No. 2 Northern,
92 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat and Flax.

Duluth, June 15.—Wheat—To arrive
—No. 1 Northern, 94 1/2c; No. 2 North-
ern, 92 1/2c. On track—No. 1 North-
ern, 94 1/2c; No. 2 Northern,
92 1/2c; July, 93 1/2c; Sept., 89 1/2c.
Flax—In store and to arrive, \$1.09 1/2;
Sept., \$1.10 1/2; Oct., \$1.11 1/2.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

St. Paul, June 15.—Cattle—Good to
choice steers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; common to
fair, \$4.00 to \$5.00; cows and heifers,
\$2.50 to \$4.50; veals, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Hogs—
\$4.50 to \$4.85. Sheep—Good to choice
yearling wethers, \$4.90 to \$5.25; heavy,
\$4.65 to \$5.10; good to choice lambs, \$5.25
to \$5.75; fair to good, \$5.00 to \$5.25.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

Chicago, June 15.—Cattle—Good to
prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.55; poor to me-
dium, \$4.75 to \$5.55; stockers and feed-
ers, \$3.00 to \$4.75; cows, \$1.75 to \$1.75;
heifers, \$2.50 to \$5.25; calves, \$3.00 to
\$5.25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$4.90
to \$5.05; good to choice heavy, \$4.95 to
\$5.07 1/2; rough heavy, \$4.85 to \$4.95; light,
\$4.50 to \$4.95. Sheep—Good to choice
wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; lambs, \$5.00 to
\$5.75.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, June 15.—Wheat—July,
85c; old, 85 1/2c; Sept., 80 1/2c; old,
82 1/2c; Dec., 80 1/2c. Corn—June, 48c;
July, 48 1/2c; Sept., 49 1/2c; Dec., 41c;
May, 42c. Oats—June, 41c; July,
39 1/2c; Sept., 32 1/2c; Dec., 32 1/2c. Pork
—July, \$12.40; Sept., \$12.65. Flax—
Cash, Northwestern, \$1.08; Southwest-
ern, \$1.01; June, \$1.00; July, \$1.01;
Sept., \$1.06. Butter—Creameries, 13 1/2c;
at 11c; dairies, 12c to 16c. Eggs—14c
to 14 1/2c. Poultry—Turkeys, 10c; chick-
ens, 10 1/2c; springs, 14 to 20c.

BATHING IN THE SEA

HOW IT BEGAN AND HOW THE SPORT
HAS DEVELOPED.

Dipping For Pleasure a Discovery
Made by Modern "Society"—The
"Shrouded Corpse" of Margate
and Our Own Beach Girl of Today.

One warm June day in the year of
1730, the second George then sit-
ting upon the throne of Great Britain,
a curious and excited crowd was gath-
ered on the beach at Brighton. A sher-
iff had been sent for, also a clergyman,
and two fishermen had gone to get out
their skiff, for out in the water, per-
haps fifty yards from shore, stood a
man. Was he attempting self destruc-
tion? Was he crazy? The ocean was
quiet, and the little waves scarcely
washed over his shoulders, but he ap-
parently had no intention of coming
ashore. He was obviously out of his
right mind. The crowd grew as did
the wonder. Some men called to the
stranger, but he merely waved his
hand and laughed. There was no longer
any doubt of his insanity.

Sheriff, clergyman, fishermen, all ar-
rived at the same moment. There were
questions, entreaties, orders, and then
the object of all the trouble came in.
And, lo, he was himself a clergyman,
known to many in that assembly of
lookers. He had just gone into the
water because it felt good. He was not
arrested, but he was called upon by
the magistrates, by medical men, by
leading members of his congregation.
In other matters he seemed sane
enough, and he was a satisfactory cler-
gyman, but for the better part of ten
years he was looked upon as a sort of
harmless monomaniac, for he would go
into the sea to bathe.

In those days all England drank tea
and rich wines and drank them in
great quantities, and some ten years
after that memorable morning on
Brighton beach certain famous Lon-
don physicians announced that their
gouty and palsied and dyspeptic pa-
tients should betake themselves down
to Portsmouth and bathe in the sea.
Fashionable London wondered for a
day, but some one remembered the
elder Pliny had said something about
bathing in the ocean, and some one
else had once heard his grandmother
recommend hot sea water as a cure
for something, and fashionable London
went to Portsmouth.

Swift and Pope and Addison had
never dreamed of that exodus. Even
garrulous Pepys had failed to foresee
it. But it was so real a thing that
Bath and Bristol and Tunbridge Wells
and the other great inland spas were
deserted. Mr. Cowper was moved to
verse on the subject:

But now alike gay widow, virgin, wife,
Ingenious to diversify dull life,
In coaches, chaises, caravans and joys,
Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys,
And all impatient of dry land agree
With one consent to rush into the sea.

So the baths to cure both real and
imaginary diseases paved the way to
the day of baths for pleasure merely.
And the medicinal baths of those days
were very elaborate affairs, whose con-
spicuous (usually Moorish) style of ar-
chitecture, placed well out on some
point of the beach, covered lounging
rooms and card rooms and cafes as
well as the baths themselves.

But the era of mixed bathing was not
yet. Men and women "dipped" sepa-
rately and warmed themselves before
separate fireplaces on coming out and
were separately dosed with sea water
and milk "lightly boiled and tinged
with tartar," and there were separate
learned faculties to advise the bathers
when and how to bathe. Fifty years
were to pass before "open" bathing was
as the alarmed ones described it, came to
agitate staid England.

Long before that day, however, pleas-
ure bathing had captured Margate and
Scarborough and Brighton, and the
clergyman of thirty years before, if he
was remembered at all in the midst of
that gay life, was spoken of with reverent
gratitude.

And so on Margate's sands the British
fair,
Safe in the flood, the enthusiastic poets,
croaked one of the enthusiastic poets
of the time, continuing some ten lines
farther down to advise his readers that
"the British fair," after all, resem-
bled "shrouded corpses" rather more
than anything more startling.

Apparently, however, the men of
Georgian days took less kindly to the
shrouds. From the veracious account
of the misadventure of the Yorkshire
squire in "Humpty Clunker" it may
even be assumed that they were not
de rigueur according to the rather lax
standard of the twentieth century, for
Mr. Smollett has left on record how
the squire's faithful servant, to whom
sea bathing was a novelty, saw his
master, as he thought, drowning.
Plunging in to the rescue, he got the
gentleman by the ear after a terrific
struggle and landed him stark naked
on the beach before the rank and fas-
hion of the place. "And this incident so
mortified the squire, who had a great
idea of his own dignity, that he left
Scarborough at once."

Smollett, by the way, was himself an
enthusiast on the subject of sea bath-
ing. "You cannot conceive," he wrote
a friend, "what a flood of spirit it
gives and how it braces every sinew
of the human frame." And he de-
votes a full page in one of his novels
to describing minutely those unpictur-
esque and uncomfortable bathing ma-
chines which England still insists upon
using.

Brighton was perhaps the most pop-
ular of England's seashore resorts of
the last few years of the eighteenth
century. It was the fashion to go there
and possibly just a little dangerous,
too, for the Bon Ton Intelligencer in
one of its weekly issues in 1791 has
this to say: "The bathers at Brighton
complain bitterly of the trouble they

have in pulling the young gentlemen
out of the sea since they have cut off
their cues. The one of these doped
fashionables is drowned from this cir-
cumstance the rage of cropping the
hair will not wear out."

At that period among the well known
folk bathing on the Brighton beach
were the Prince of Wales (afterward
George IV.), Mr. and Mrs. Thrale and
Fanny Burney. Of course Mrs. Thrale
had Dr. Samuel Johnson to stay with
them, and she insisted that "her levi-
than" should bathe for his gout, "I
have no heart to go into the sea," he
wrote plaintively back to London, "and
have yet been there three times."

Fanny Burney and Mrs. Thrale, on
the other hand, were no such half
hearted lovers of the ocean. On one
November morning they went into the
water at 6, returning home to dress by
candlelight, which does not quite bear
out a certain idea of today that the la-
dies of that time were hysterical,
swooning creatures.

By this sea bathing had crossed over
to the continent, where it at once took
a strong hold on the popular taste.
From Holland to the coast of southern
France society was "daring the curl-
ing surges," but the corpse and shroud
combination was almost from the first
unpopular. The "beach girls" of today
had not yet made their picturesque ad-
vent, to be sure, but everything, ani-
mate and inanimate, seemed conjoined
to make sea bathing more comfortable
and less cumbersome than it was
across the channel. The bathing ma-
chine, for instance, gave way to the
airy, clean little tents of canvas which
dot the European beaches today, and
England's protests against "open"
bathing were laughed down with the
chorus of "the sea is free."

Then "the States" fell in line. That
is a matter of such recent social his-
tory that hundreds of good American
can well remember when it began to
be "the thing" here to turn shoreward
in the summer. In one detail, though,
American bathers have led the world,
for it is mainly along the beaches of
this country that surf bathing is en-
joyed. That is the distinctly American
end of sea bathing, just as the traits of
strength and endurance and quick
judgment which are called for in those
who meet the great rollers on their
own ground are distinctly American
traits.

And what a contrast between that
amusing clergyman of Brighton, dawd-
ling in the quiet little wavelets nearly
two centuries ago, and the young ath-
lete of Atlantic City or Seabright, duck-
ling through and somersaulting the six
and eight foot breakers fresh in from
the mid-Atlantic!—Warwick James
Price in New York Mail and Express.

GOOD LUCK CHARMS.

Superstitions That Induce Peace of
Mind in Various Countries.

In every land—barbarian or civilized—
people carry mascots, or fetiches, for
good luck. Of course no one believes
in them, but all the same no one would
be without them. The porte veine may
take all sorts of forms. The French, a
change loving nation, vary their pet
porte bonheur according to the mode of
deceit. It is in turn an elephant, a
humpback—or punchinello—a pig, a
four leaf clover or a hand of Fatima
which is in turn the luck bringer. Some
people go in for a tiger's claw; others
for a bit of the rope which hanged
some unfortunate. The Italians be-
lieve in a coral horn; the orientals in
an engraved turquoise taken from an
Egyptian tomb; the Turkish woman
wears a crescent to ward off misfor-
tunes. These charms and breloques
look very well when hung on a long
chain, and the Parisians are particu-
larly fond of the pierres sympathiques,
such as catseyes, emeralds, cornalines
and sapphires. The Greeks make a lit-
tle three cornered silk bag, a sort of
sachet, to hold a sprig of garlic, a tur-
quoise and a pinch of salt, which they
carry to keep off the evil eye. The
orientals make even their animals wear
a crescent to protect them from the
inquisitive or harmful glances of the
passersby. Then there is the lucky
bangle made of three or seven circles,
the letter Y in Greek, etc. All these
things are thought efficacious in some
way.

The months are supposed to be repre-
sented by certain colors, which should
for luck be adopted according to the
month of birth. For instance, there is
blue for January, red for February,
yellow for March, violet for April,
white for May, pink for June, mauve
for July, cream or maize for August,
green for September, gray for October,
orange for November and black for De-
cember. This fantastic calendar is
rather amusing for those who are fond
of marking their birth month in some
fashion.

Then some people wear necklets
strung with as many pearls or turquois-
es as their age represents, and it is
the fashion to begin and collect these
stones for a baby from its "year one"
and have them strung one at a
time on a slender gold chain. After the
mature age, twenty-one, is reached
perhaps the necklet may with discre-
tion be considered complete.—Nouvelle
Mode.

Why People Yawn and Stretch.

We feel inclined to stretch because
the muscles of the body are in a fa-
tigated state, and by stretching we seem
to awaken them to the proper tone for
renewed action. Moreover, the muscles
of respiration work in this fatigue and
perform their share imperfectly; hence
we often yawn as well as stretch, the
mouth gapes, and the jaws are separat-
ed widely so as to admit as much air
as possible. According to Richerand,
"the crowing of the cock and the flap-
ping of his wings are intended to serve
the same purpose" as stretching and
yawning with us. Most animals
stretch themselves upon waking from
sleep.

NAPOLÉON'S STERN LOGIC.

A Characteristic Incident in the
Career of the Man of Destiny.

A calash drawn by post horses and
bearing all the indications of having
made a long journey penetrated to the
very front of the French lines. It was
the night before the famous battle of
Jena. The calash contained Le Com-
tesse de Cinq-Cygne, a beautiful young
woman, who had been an inveterate
enemy of Napoleon, and her elderly rela-
tive, Le Marquis de Chateaubouff.
They had come to beg mercy of the
man they had always denounced as a
usurper for the cousins of the countess
and Michu, her old servant, who had
been unjustly convicted of carrying off
and imprisoning a senator of France.

At last, in spite of the opposition of
all the guards, the young woman pene-
trated to the emperor's tent. He al-
lowed her to enter. He was sitting be-
fore a rough table, his redingote
thrown off and his green uniform and
white trousers bringing his pale,
thoughtful face into strongest relief.

"Do you not fear to speak to me be-
fore the battle?" he asked gently.

"I am the Countess of Cinq-Cygne,"
she answered, with pride.

"Eh, bien!" he exclaimed, with a
trace of anger.

She threw herself upon her knees
and presented her memorial. He ex-
tended his hand and raised the sup-
pliant. Then he glanced rapidly at the
paper. "Are they innocent?" he asked.

"Every one of them," she replied en-
ergically.

"No," he said slowly. "Your servant
is a dangerous man. Perhaps he did
the job without asking your advice."

"Oh, sire!" she said. "If you had a
devoted friend would you abandon
him?"

"You are a woman."

"And you a man of iron," she said,
with a passionate hardness that
pleased him.

"That man has been condemned by
the laws of his country," the emperor
added.

"But he is innocent."

"What a child you are!" he cried im-
patiently. Then, taking her hand, he
led her out of the tent. The whole
camp was in sight. "Fidel!" he ex-
claimed. "There are 300,000 men. To-
morrow 30,000 of them will die for
their country. They are innocent
too. Perhaps my best friend will be
among the dead. Shall I accuse the
providence of God? No, I shall keep
silence. Know this, mademoiselle, that
it is as necessary to die for the laws of
one's country as for her glory. Go. Re-
turn to France. My orders shall follow
you."

She bent the knee again and kissed
the hand of the usurper. Her cousin's
lives were saved. Poor Michu, equally
innocent, died for the laws of his
country according to the stern decree of
the man of iron.

Man's Debt to His Tailor.

Properly to estimate the debt of
gratitude the world owes to tailoring
due consideration must be given not
only to the increased gracefulness and
attractiveness good clothes give to
men in general, but to the wonderful
work the tailor does in so clothing
misshapen men as to make them less
conspicuously disagreeable in appear-
ance than they otherwise would be.
Think of what tailors do for the lop-
sided, whom they pad and build up to
apparent evenness, and for the giraffe-
like necked, the swaybacked, the bow
legged, the knock kneed, the scraggy
and the big bellied, to whom their art
supplies either some degree of attrac-
tiveness or whose lack of pulchritude
it minimizes.

Tailors, in short, are responsible to a
great degree for the social and moral
conditions of civilized mankind, and,
by the excellence of their work or the
lack of it, contribute much to the
world's happiness or greatly add to its
spiritual depression and mental de-
rangement.—American Tailor and Cut-
ter.

Anglers Are All Honest Men.

To be an angler is to be rated as a
honest man, according to a Market
street dealer in sporting goods. Said
he: "I trust anglers in money matters
more than any other class of sports-
men. That man who just went out
was kicking about a bill for fishing tac-
kle that he claimed to have paid. I
had no record of the payment, but
from long experience I have never
found a man cheat me on fishing goods,
and I removed the charge at once. I
will send rods and tackle anywhere on
approval, and I invariably get my money
or have the goods back. It is not
the same with other classes of sports-
men. They are more like the average
man, and I am wary of giving too
much credit. I have no end of bad
accounts for guns and ammunition,
but there is not a bad bill on my list
for fishing tackle, and that is why I al-
ways take a fisherman's word in money
matters just as I never take it when
a fish is concerned."—Philadelphia Rec-
ord.

Kidd's Euphemism.

In his "Social Evolution" Mr. Kidd
attributes all our upward march to the
fools. He has an euphemism for them.
He calls their ideals and inspirations
suprational. If he is correct, history
actually resolves itself into one su-
preme battlefield. It is the fight of the
moral nature, first for survival, then
for conquest, through the power of its
suprational ideals. But, whether or
not Mr. Kidd be right concerning the
past, there is surely but one battle to-
day. On its outcome hangs the fate of
all our institutions and of our indi-
vidual souls. It is the battle of the
fools. And there is but one great ques-
tion today—namely, whether we will
cling to our magisterial tendency or
join the fools and accept the validity
of the moral perceptions.—Rev. John
H. Denison in Atlantic.

WANTS.

Notices under this head will be charg-
ed for at the rate of one cent a word
for the first insertion and one-half cent
for subsequent insertions, strictly cash in
advance, unless advertiser has ledger
account with the office, but no ad will be
taken for less than 10 cents.

WANTED—Dining room girl. Call at
Ideal Cafe. 105

WANTED—Good Dining room girls. In-
quire at Ideal hotel. 11

WANTED—To buy a 1000 lb horse must
be well broken, gentle and kind.
J. F. HAWKINS.

WANTED—A good girl for general
housework in small family at Long
Lake. Address Mrs. P. A. Egan,
Box 1877, Brainerd.

WANTED—A girl for general housework
in small family at Long Lake (Parker
ville

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THE WISCONSIN CASE

CONTEST MAY NOT BE HEARD
BY REPUBLICAN NATIONAL
COMMITTEE.

MAY EXCLUDE DELEGATIONS

SOME OF THE COMMITTEEMEN
FAVOR LETTING COURTS DE-
CIDE THE CASE.

Chicago, June 16.—Preliminary to a more extended meeting today, when a number of contests will be heard, some of which may be brought before the national Republican convention Tuesday, the national Republican committee met Wednesday in the Coliseum.

After deciding that the contests on delegates at large and district delegates from the various states shall be heard in executive session, each side to be given thirty minutes for the presentation of arguments, the committee adjourned for the day. The contests will be considered in alphabetical order.

In the matter of contested delegations interest centered largely in the fight in Wisconsin where two factions have elected delegates at large, all instructed for Roosevelt. The supporters of Governor La Follette have arrived, prepared to present their side of the controversy.

Those opposed to La Follette, among whom are Senators Spooner and Quarles and Representative Babcock, were also present.

The contest, if it is heard by the committee at all, may not be taken up until Friday, but some of the members are said to have concluded to exclude both delegations and let the courts determine the rights of the two factions.

Preceding the hearing of contests, the recommendation of the subcommittee having in charge the seating of the Porto Rican delegates will be heard.

T. E. Byrnes of Minneapolis, who is here with the proxy of Committeeman T. H. Shevlin, will argue for the seating of six delegates from the islands. A subcommittee will report on questions relating to disfranchisement of the negro.

In the absence of Chairman Henry C. Payne, who is ill, Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia presided.

Resolutions eulogistic of the late Senators Hanna and Quay were adopted.

Federation of Labor Officers.

New Ulm, Minn., June 16.—The State Federation of Labor Wednesday elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. L. Dix, Minneapolis; first vice president, Garfield E. Morrison, Mankato; second, R. C. Kutz, Brainerd; third, Miss Augusta Seyfried, St. Paul; secretary, W. E. McEwen, Duluth. Brainerd was chosen as the next convention city.

Mississippi for Judge Parker.

Jackson, Miss., June 16.—Mississippi Democrats in state convention Wednesday instructed the delegates from Mississippi to the national convention to vote as a unit for Judge A. B. Parker.

BASEBALL SCORES.

National League.

At Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 9.
At Boston, 4; Chicago, 3.
At New York, 2; St. Louis, 5.
At Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 0. Second game—Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 5.

American League.

At Chicago, 3; Boston, 0.
At Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
At Cleveland, 8; Washington, 0.
At St. Louis, 6; New York, 1.

American Association.

At Louisville, 2; Minneapolis, 3.
At Toledo, 2; Kansas City, 1. Second game—Toledo, 3; Kansas City, 2.
At Indianapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 3.
At Columbus, 3; St. Paul, 2. Second game—Columbus, 1; St. Paul, 3.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, June 15.—Wheat—July, 92 1/2 @ 93 1/2 c; Sept., 80 1/2 @ 81 c; Dec., 79 1/2 c. On track—No. 1 hard, 95 1/2 c; No. 2 Northern, 94 1/2 c; No. 3 Northern, 92 1/2 c.

BATHING IN THE SEA

HOW IT BEGAN AND HOW THE SPORT HAS DEVELOPED.

Dipping For Pleasure a Discovery Made by Modern "Society"—The "Shrouded Corpse" of Margate and Our Own Beach Girl of Today.

One warm June day in the year of grace 1730, the second George then sitting upon the throne of Great Britain, a curious and excited crowd was gathered on the beach at Brighton. A sheriff had been sent for, also a clergyman, and two fishermen had gone to get out their skiff, for out in the water, perhaps fifty yards from shore, stood a man. Was he attempting self destruction? Was he crazy? The ocean was quiet, and the little waves scarcely washed over his shoulders, but he apparently had no intention of coming ashore. He was obviously out of his right mind. The crowd grew as did the wonder. Some men called to the stranger, but he merely waved his hand and laughed. There was no longer any doubt of his insanity.

Sheriff, clergyman, fishermen, all arrived at the same moment. There were questions, entreaties, orders, and then the object of all the trouble came in. And, lo, he was himself a clergyman, known to many in that assembly of onlookers. He had just gone into the water because it felt good. He was not arrested, but he was called upon by the magistrates, by medical men, by leading members of his congregation. In other matters he seemed sane enough, and he was a satisfactory clergyman, but for the better part of ten years he was looked upon as a sort of harmless monomaniac, for he would go into the sea to bathe.

In those days all England drank tea and rich wines and drank them in great quantities, and some ten years after that memorable morning on Brighton beach certain famous London physicians announced that their gouty and palsied and dyspeptic patients should betake themselves down to Portsmouth and bathe in the sea. Fashionable London wondered for a day, but some one remembered the elder Pliny had said something about bathing in the ocean, and some one else had once heard his grandmother recommend hot sea water as a cure for something, and fashionable London went to Portsmouth.

Swift and Pope and Addison had never dreamed of that exodus. Even garrulous Pepys had failed to foresee it. But it was so real a thing that Bath and Bristol and Tunbridge Wells and the other great inland spas were deserted. Mr. Cowper was moved to verse on the subject:

But now alike gay widow, virgin, wife, Ingenious to diversity dull life, In coaches, chaises, caravans and hoys, Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys. And all impatient of dry land agree With one consent to rush into the sea.

So the baths to cure both real and Imaginary diseases paved the way to the day of baths for pleasure merely. And the medicinal baths of those days were very elaborate affairs, whose conspicuous (usually Moorish) style of architecture, placed well out on some point of the beach, covered lounging rooms and card rooms and cafes as well as the baths themselves.

But the era of mixed bathing was not yet. Men and women "dipped" separately and warmed themselves before separate fireplaces on coming out. And were separately dosed with sea water and milk "lightly boiled and tinged with tartar," and there were separate learned faculties to advise the bathers when and how to bathe. Fifty years were to pass before "open" bathing, as the alarmed ones described it, came to agitate staid England.

Long before that day, however, pleasure bathing had captured Margate and Scarborough and Brighton, and the clergyman of thirty years before, if he was remembered at all in the midst of that gay life, was spoken of with reverent gratitude.

And so on Margate's sands the British fair, Safe in the flood, the curling surges dare, Caroled one of the enthusiastic poets of the time, continuing some ten lines farther down to advise his readers that "the British fair," after all, resembled "shrouded corpses" rather more than anything more startling.

Apparently, however, the men of Georgian days took less kindly to the shrouds. From the veracious account of the misadventure of the Yorkshire squire in "Humphry Clinker" it may even be assumed that they were not de rigueur according to the rather lax standard of the twentieth century, for Mr. Smollett has left on record how the squire's faithful servant, to whom sea bathing was a novelty, saw his master, as he thought, drowning. Plunging in to the rescue, he got the gentleman by the ear after a terrific struggle and landed him stark naked on the beach before the rank and fashion of the place. "And this incident so mortified the squire, who had a great idea of his own dignity, that he left Scarborough at once."

Smollett, by the way, was himself an enthusiast on the subject of sea bathing. "You cannot conceive," he wrote a friend, "what a flood of spirit it gives and how it braces every sinew of the human frame." And he devotes a full page in one of his novels to describing minutely those unpicturesque and uncomfortable bathing machines which England still insists upon using.

Brighton was perhaps the most popular of England's seashore resorts of the last few years of the eighteenth century. It was the fashion to go there and possibly just a little dangerous, too, for the Bon Ton Intelligencer in one of its weekly issues in 1791 has this to say: "The bathers at Brighton complain bitterly of the trouble they

have in pulling the young gentlemen out of the sea since they have cut off their cues. Till one of these doctored fashionables is drowned from this circumstance the rage of cropping the hair will not wear out."

At that period among the well known folk bathing on the Brighton beach were the Prince of Wales (afterward George IV.), Mr. and Mrs. Thrale and Fanny Burney. Of course Mrs. Thrale had Dr. Samuel Johnson to stay with them, and she insisted that "her levitation" should bathe for his gout. "I have no heart to go into the sea," he wrote plaintively back to London, "and have yet been there three times."

Fanny Burney and Mrs. Thrale, on the other hand, were no such half hearted lovers of the ocean. On one November morning they went into the water at 6, returning home to dress by candlelight, which does not quite bear out a certain idea of today that the ladies of that time were hysterical, swooning creatures.

By this sea bathing had crossed over to the continent, where it at once took a strong hold on the popular taste. From Holland to the coast of southern France society was "daring the curling surges," but the corpse and shroud combination was almost from the first unpopular. The "beach girls" of today had not yet made their picturesque advent, to be sure, but everything, animate and inanimate, seemed conjoined to make sea bathing more comfortable and less cumbersome than it was across the channel. The bathing machine, for instance, gave way to the airy, clean little tents of canvas which dot the European beaches today, and England's protests against "open" bathing were laughed down with the chorus of "the sea is free."

Then "the States" fell in line. That is a matter of such recent social history that hundreds of good Americans can well remember when it began to be "the thing" here to turn shoreward in the summer. In one detail, though, American bathers have led the world, for it is mainly along the beaches of this country that surf bathing is enjoyed. That is the distinctly American end of sea bathing, just as the traits of strength and endurance and quick judgment which are called for in those who meet the great rollers on their own ground are distinctly American traits.

And what a contrast between that amusing clergyman of Brighton, dawdling in the quiet little wavelets nearly two centuries ago, and the young athlete of Atlantic City or Seabright, ducking through and somersaulting the six and eight foot breakers fresh in from the mid-Atlantic!—Warwick James Price in New York Mail and Express.

GOOD LUCK CHARMS.

Superstitions That Induce Pence of Mind in Various Countries.

In every land—barbarian or civilized—people carry mascots, or fetiches, for good luck. Of course no one believes in them, but all the same no one would be without them. The porte veine may take all sorts of forms. The French, a change loving nation, vary their pet porte bonheur according to la mode's decree. It is in turn an elephant, a humpback—or punchinello—a pig, a four leaf clover or a hand of Fatima which is in turn the luck bringer. Some people go in for a tiger's claw; others for a bit of the rope which hanged some unfortunate. The Italians believe in a coral horn; the orientals in an engraved turquoise taken from an Egyptian tomb; the Turkish woman wears a crescent to ward off misfortunes. These charms and breloques look very well when hung on a long chain, and the Parisians are particularly fond of the pierres sympathiques, such as catseyes, emeralds, coralines and sapphires. The Greeks make a little three cornered silk bag, a sort of sachet, to hold a sprig of garlic, a turquoise and a pinch of salt, which they carry to keep off the evil eye. The orientals make even their animals wear a crescent to protect them from the inquisitive or harmful glances of the passersby. Then there is the lucky bangle made of three or seven circles, the letter Y in Greek, etc. All these things are thought efficacious in some way.

The months are supposed to be represented by certain colors, which should for luck be adopted according to the month of birth. For instance, there is blue for January, red for February, yellow for March, violet for April, white for May, pink for June, mauve for July, cream or maize for August, orange for September, gray for October, purple for November and black for December. This fantastic calendar is rather amusing for those who are fond of marking their birth month in some fashion.

Then some people wear necklets strung with as many pearls or turquoise as their age represents, and it is the fashion to begin and collect these stones for a baby from its "year one" and have them strung one at a time on a slender gold chain. After the mature age, twenty-one, is reached perhaps the necklet may with discretion be considered complete.—Nouvelle Mode.

Why People Yawn and Stretch.

We feel inclined to stretch because the muscles of the body are in a fatigued state, and by stretching we seem to awaken them to the proper tone for renewed action. Moreover, the muscles of respiration share in this fatigue and perform their work imperfectly; hence we often yawn as well as stretch, the mouth gapes, and the jaws are separated widely so as to admit as much air as possible. According to Richerand, "the crowing of the cock and the flapping of his wings are intended to serve the same purpose" as stretching and yawning with us. Most animals stretch themselves upon waking from sleep.

NAPOLEON'S STERN LOGIC.

A Characteristic Incident in the Career of the Man of Destiny.

A calash drawn by post horses and bearing all the indications of having made a long journey penetrated to the very front of the French lines. It was the night before the famous battle of Jena. The calash contained Le Comtesse de Cinq-Cygne, a beautiful young woman, who had been an inveterate enemy of Napoleon, and her elderly relative, Le Marquis de Chargeboeuf. They had come to beg mercy of the man they had always denounced as a usurper for the cousins of the countess and Michu, her old servant, who had been unjustly convicted of carrying off and imprisoning a senator of France.

At last, in spite of the opposition of all the guards, the young woman penetrated to the emperor's tent. He allowed her to enter. He was sitting before a rough table, his redingote thrown off and his green uniform and white trousers bringing his pale, thoughtful face into strongest relief.

"Do you not fear to speak to me before the battle?" he asked gently.

"I am the Countess of Cinq-Cygne," she answered, with pride.

"Eh, bien!" he exclaimed, with a trace of anger.

She threw herself upon her knees and presented her memorial. He extended his hand and raised the suppliant. Then he glanced rapidly at the paper. "Are they innocent?" he asked.

"Every one of them," she replied eagerly.

"No," he said slowly. "Your servant is a dangerous man. Perhaps he did the job without asking your advice."

"Oh, sire!" she said. "If you had a devoted friend would you abandon him?"

"You are a woman."

"And you a man of iron," she said, with a passionate hardness that pleased him.

"That man has been condemned by the laws of his country," the emperor added.

"But he is innocent."

"What a child you are!" he cried impatiently. Then, taking her hand, he led her out of the tent. The whole camp was in sight. "Vot!" he exclaimed. "There are 300,000 men. Tomorrow 30,000 of them will have died for their country. They are innocent too. Perhaps my best friend will be among the dead. Shall I accuse the providence of God? No, I shall keep silence. Know this, mademoiselle, that it is as necessary to die for the laws of one's country as for her glory. Go. Return to France. My orders shall follow you."

She bent the knee again and kissed the hand of the usurper. Her cousins' lives were saved. Poor Michu, equally innocent, died for the laws of his country according to the stern decree of the man of iron.

Man's Debt to His Tailor.

Properly to estimate the debt of gratitude the world owes to tailoring due consideration must be given not only to the increased gracefulness and attractiveness good clothes give to men in general, but to the wonderful work the tailor does in so clothing misshapen men as to make them less conspicuously disagreeable in appearance than they otherwise would be. Think of what tailors do for the lopsided, whom they pad and build up to apparent evenness, and for the giraffe-like necked, the swaybacked, the bow legged, the knock kneed, the scraggy and the big bellied, to whom their art supplies either some degree of attractiveness or whose lack of pulchritude it minimizes.

Tailors, in short, are responsible to a great degree for the social and moral conditions of civilized mankind, and, by the excellence of their work or the lack of it, contribute much to the world's happiness or greatly add to its spiritual depression and mental derangement.—American Tailor and Cutter.

Anglers Are All Honest Men.

To be an angler is to be rated as an honest man, according to a Market street dealer in sporting goods. Said he: "I trust anglers in money matters more than any other class of sportsmen. That man who just went out was kicking about a bill for fishing tackle that he claimed to have paid. I had no record of the payment, but from long experience I have never found a man cheat me on fishing goods, and I removed the charge at once. I will send rods and tackle anywhere on approval, and I invariably get my money or have the goods back. It is not the same with other classes of sportsmen. They are more like the average man, and I am wary of giving too much credit. I have no end of bad accounts for guns and ammunition, but there is not a bad bill on my list for fishing tackle, and that is why I always take a fisherman's word in money matters just as I never take it when a fish is concerned."—Philadelphia Record.

Kidd's Euphemism.

In his "Social Evolution" Mr. Kidd attributes all our upward march to the fools. He has an euphemism for them. He calls their ideals and inspirations supranatural. If he is correct, history actually resolves itself into one supreme battlefield. It is the fight of the moral nature, first for survival, then for conquest, through the power of its supranatural ideals. But, whether or not Mr. Kidd be right concerning the past, there is surely but one battle today. On its outcome hangs the fate of all our institutions and of our individual souls. It is the battle of the fools. And there is but one great question today—namely, whether we will cling to our magisterial tendency or join the fools and accept the validity of the moral perceptions.—Rev. John H. Denison in Atlantic.

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